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1894/95

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1894-95.

By

J. WILLSON, Esq., M.A.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ASSAM.



SHILLONG :


PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.

1895.

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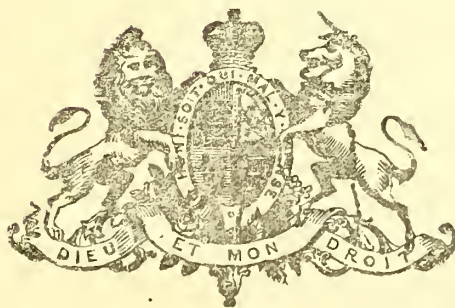
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RESOLUTION OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER ON DIRECTOR'S REPORT.



GENERAL REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM FOR THE
YEAR 1894-95.

SECTION I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following statement compares the statistics of all institutions that have furnished returns for the last two years :

Class of Instruction.				1893-94.		1894-95.	
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
University Education ...	...	Arts Colleges ...	...	1	25	1	19
School Education, General.	{	High Schools ...	...	19	3,462	22	3,769
		Middle English ...	...	50	3,984	55	4,084
		„ Vernacular ...	...	44	2,947	47	2,946
	„	Girls' „ „ ...	...	2	57	2	52
	{	Primary ...	...	2,420	70,725	2,575	74,639
		„ girls ...	...	188	3,103	210	3,761
School Education, Special.	{	Training Schools and Classes for Masters	...	17	314	17	335
		„ „ „ Mistresses	...	1	33	1	24
	{	Industrial Schools ...	...	1	8	1	8
		European and Eurasian Schools ...	...	1	18	1	26
		Law Schools ...	...	3	43	3	48
		Others ...	...	4	162	4	132
Total ...	...	...	...	2,751	84,881	2,939	89,843
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.							
Arabic or Persian ...	...	...	...	21	715	16	598
Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	98	1,870	86	1,791
Elementary Vernacular Boys' ...	...	...	...	20	477	6	107
Koran Schools {	Boys	...	...	203	3,947	197	3,882
	Girls	...	...	4	70	5	92
Other Schools not conforming to departmental standard...Boys				15	565	11	432
Total ...	...	...	...	361	7,644	321	6,902
Grand total ...	...	...	...	3,112	92,525	3,260	96,745

For all classes taken together, there was a gain of 148 institutions and 4,220 pupils. Public institutions increased by 188 and the pupils attending them by 4,962 due to secondary and primary schools, which advanced both in number and strength. Private institutions decreased by 40 and the pupils by 742, chiefly due to institutions not submitting returns.

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School Education, General.	{	Secondary Boys'	High Schools ...	19	3,462	22	3,769	
			Middle English ...	50	3,984	55	4,084	
			„ Vernacular ...	44	2,947	47	2,946	
	{	„ Girls'	„ „ ...	2	57	2	52	
			Primary ...	For boys ...	2,420	70,725	2,575	74,639
				„ girls ...	188	3,103	210	3,761
School Education, Special.	{	Training Schools and Classes for Masters		17	314	17	335	
		„ „ „	Mistresses	1	33	1	24	
		Industrial Schools ...		1	8	1	8	
		European and Eurasian Schools ...		1	18	1	26	
		Law Schools ...		3	43	3	48	
		Others ...		4	162	4	132	
Total ...				2,751	84,881	2,939	89,843	

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					-----	-----	-----	-----
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GENERAL
SUMMARY.

Progress of public institutions.

2. The following statement shows the progress of public institutions during the last ten years :

Year.		Schools.	Pupils.	Increase in		Decrease in	
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1885-86	...	1,921	60,828	121	2,073	.....	.....
1886-87	...	2,045	64,976	124	4,148	.....	.....
1887-88	...	2,199	70,538	154	5,562	.....	.....
1888-89	...	2,349	74,899	150	4,361	.....	.....
1889-90	...	2,320	74,167	.....	.....	29	732
1890-91	...	2,356	73,095	36	.....	.....	1,072
1891-92	...	2,501	77,901	145	4,806	.....	.....
1892-93	...	2,661	81,985	160	4,084	.....	.....
1893-94	...	2,751	84,881	90	2,896	.....	.....
1894-95	...	2,939	89,843	188	4,962	.....	.....

Except for two years, there has been a satisfactory advance in the number of institutions and pupils, and in the past ten years the number of institutions increased by 1,018, or 52·9 per cent., and the pupils by 29,015, or 47·7 per cent.

3. The following statement compares the number of public institutions and pupils

District details. for the last three years, district by district :

District.	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average per school.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average per institution.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average per institution.
Cachar	214	5,459	25	212	5,866	27	238	6,780	28
Sylhet	884*	30,729*	34	922†	32,180†	35	1,014‡	35,330‡	35
Goálpára	213	5,992	28	240	5,875	24	237	5,760	24
Kámrúp	359	11,636	32	374	11,930	32	391	12,199	31
Darrang	140	3,562	25	138	3,666	26	155	3,661	24
Nowgong	164	4,740	28	158	4,789	30	171	5,120	30
Sibságar	318	10,364	32	320	10,790	34	313	10,683	34
Lakhimpur	121	3,523	29	123	3,684	30	123	3,601	29
Nága Hills	15	236	15	17	299	18	16	322	20
Khási and Jaintia Hills	182	4,543	24	203	4,906	24	233	5,406	23
Gáro Hills	50	1,098	21	43	779	18	47	848	18
Manipur	1	103	103	1	117	117	1	133	133
Total	2,661	81,985	30	2,751	84,881	31	2,939	89,843	31

* Includes 1 college with 18 pupils. † Includes 1 college with 25 pupils. ‡ Includes 1 college with 19 pupils.

Except in Goálpára, Sibságar, and the Nága Hills, the number of institutions increased, and in these districts the falling off was not important. The number of pupils also increased in all districts except, Goálpára (decrease 115), Darrang (decrease 5), Sibságar (decrease 107), and Lakhimpur (decrease 83), in these cases the decline was due either to a decrease in the number of schools, the unhealthiness of the year, or both causes combined.

4. Appendix A gives the classification of pupils according to race and creed for all public institutions and an abstract for 1893-94, taken from General Table III of that year's report. It shows that the number of Hindus increased by 2,902, and the percentage rose from 1·95 to 2·05 per cent. on the number on the rolls ; Muhammadans increased by 1,238, and the percentage rose from ·92 to 1·01 per cent., and those of other denominations increased by 822, and the percentage rose from 1·30 to 1·39 per cent.; thus, the percentage improvement was almost identical in the three classes.

5. The number of children of a school-going age has been taken at 15 per cent. of the population, and Appendix B gives the district details. The number of boys at school increased by 3,822, or by nearly 4·9 per cent., and that of girls by 1,165, or by nearly 18·2 per cent. The percentage of boys at school on the number of boys of a school-

Percentage of pupils in public institutions on children of a school-going age.

going age advanced from 18·67 to 19·58 per cent., that of girls from 1·62 to 1·91 per cent., and for children in general from 10·40 to 11·00 per cent. The only changes in the relative position of districts is that Nowgong has risen a place and Lakhimpur lost a place : and every district shows improvement, except Goálpára and Lakhimpur.

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SUMMARY.

6. The following statement gives an abstract of the attendance and average cost of educating each pupil in all classes of public schools for native children :

Class of school.	Number of schools.	Average roll num-ber monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on average roll number.	Average yearly cost of educating each pupil.		Percentage of State cost on total cost of each class of schools.
					To the Government.	Total.	
HIGH SCHOOLS.							
Government...	10	1,826	1,490	81·59	Rs. 12 15 7	Rs. 34 2 5	37·99
Aided ...	4	698	577	82·66	6 14 0	21 7 10	32·00
Unaided ...	8	1,112	874	78·59	...	19 6 8	...
Total ...	22	3,636	2,941	80·88	7 13 4	27 3 5	...
Total for preceding year...	19	3,440	2,737	79·56	8 5 11	26 15 3	...
MIDDLE ENGLISH.							
Government ...	3	181	141	77·88	17 11 10	23 2 9	76·54
Aided ...	40	2,808	2,158	76·85	6 0 5	14 14 6	40·43
Unaided ...	12	804	610	75·87	0 7 2	9 15 11	4·48
Total ...	55	3,793	2,909	76·69	5 6 5	14 4 2	...
Total for preceding year...	50	3,732	2,857	76·55	4 12 8	13 9 1	...
MIDDLE VERNACULAR.							
Government...	14	1,067	829	77·69	8 6 0	12 7 7	67·11
Local Board ...	2	44	33	75·00	4 11 7	5 0 8	93·69
Aided ...	32	1,652	1,277	77·30	4 8 7	10 4 5	44·15
Unaided ...	1	72	52	72·22	...	6 4 5	...
Total ...	49	2,835	2,191	77·28	5 13 10	10 15 2	...
Total for preceding year...	46	2,839	2,131	75·06	5 15 3	10 13 4	...
UPPER PRIMARY.							
Government...	1	28	24	85·71	9 13 1	9 13 1	100·00
Aided ...	104	3,576	2,742	76·68	3 5 2	6 11 2	49·64
Unaided ...	3	125	101	80·80	...	5 1 6	...
Total ...	108	3,729	2,867	76·88	3 4 2	6 10 10	...
Total for preceding year...	107	3,682	2,818	76·53	3 2 5	6 6 4	...
LOWER PRIMARY.							
Government...	14	167	139	83·23	8 11 3	8 11 3	100·00
Local Fund and Municipal	1,283	29,721	20,931	70·42	2 9 0	2 14 4	88·55
Aided ...	1,179	34,973	25,655	73·36	1 12 6	3 5 3	53·49
Unaided ..	201	5,013	4,078	81·35	...	0 8 10	...
Total ...	2,677	69,874	50,803	72·70	2 0 0	2 15 4	...
Total for preceding year...	2,501	64,958	47,988	73·88	1 15 7	2 13 5	...

An analysis of the above shows that the number of schools increased by 188, the average strength by 5,216, and the average daily attendance by 3,180, distributed as follows : An increase of three high schools, 196 in average strength, and 204 in average daily attendance ; to middle English schools a gain of five schools, and 61 and 52 in average strength and daily attendance, respectively ; to middle Vernacular schools

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

a gain of three schools and 60 in average daily attendance, but a loss of four pupils in the average strength; to upper primary schools a gain of one school, 47 in average strength and 49 in average daily attendance; and to lower primary schools a gain of 176 schools, 4,916 in average strength, and 2,815 in average daily attendance. For all classes of schools there was a slight improvement in the percentage of daily attendance on the average strength, except in the case of lower primary schools, where the figure fell from 73·88 to 72·70 per cent.

7. The following statement gives the expenditure on education for the last five years :

Gross expenditure.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Provincial	...	1,65,465	1,68,054	1,79,506	1,87,060	1,98,004
„ Local Rate Fund	...	1,52,040	1,61,311	1,64,673	1,70,739	1,85,945
„ Municipal	...	5,227	4,673	4,058	4,803	5,022
Other sources	...	1,77,743	1,84,243	1,91,783	2,06,018	2,28,582
Total	...	5,00,475	5,18,281	5,40,020	5,68,620	6,17,553

Provincial expenditure is the net charge, that is, the total amount drawn under this head, less the receipts. It includes Rs. 32,477 spent from the Public Works Department budget, namely, Rs. 25,227 on original works, and Rs. 7,250 on repairs, against Rs. 17,827 (Rs. 12,351 on original works and Rs. 5,476 on repairs) in 1893-94. The increase under this head (Rs. 14,650) more than accounts for the total increase under Provincial (Rs. 10,944). Under Local Rate Funds the increase of Rs. 15,206 was chiefly due to an extension of primary education, and building grants, &c. The increase of Rs. 219 under Municipal expenditure was on account of more liberal grants to education; and under other sources there was an increase of Rs. 22,564. On the whole, the total expenditure increased by Rs. 48,933, and 37 per cent. of the total expenditure was covered by receipts, against 36·2 per cent. for 1893-94. A detailed comparison of the expenditure from other sources for the last two years is given in the subjoined statement, the points worthy of notice being the increase (1) of Rs. 6,675 by the Welsh Mission on education, (2) of Rs. 11,331 from general contributions, chiefly on account of buildings, (3) of Rs. 1,070 under subscriptions, and (4) of Rs. 4,449 under school fees :

				1893-94.	1894-95.
				Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára Trust Fund	...	...	...	560	560
Williamson ditto	...	...	...	2,385	1,709
Mohsin ditto	...	...	...	823	773
Contributions by Welsh Mission, Khási and Jaintia Hills				35,609	42,284
Ditto American Mission, Gáo Hills		...	...	5,045	5,098
Ditto ditto Nága „		...	...	1,160	953
Ditto ditto other people		...	...	17,005	28,336
Subscriptions	...	...	...	26,888	27,958
Sale proceeds of books, &c.	...	...	...	293	138
Fees in Assam schools and colleges		...	..	1,15,527	1,19,976
Examination fees and fines for the transfer of scholarships				723	797
Total	...	..	...	2,06,018	2,28,582

Provincial budget and expenditure.

8. The following statement compares the provincial budget estimates and expenditure:

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Heads of charges.		Revised sanctioned budget.	Expenditure as shown by the Department.	Expenditure shown by the Comptroller's preliminary statements.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	27,340	27,152	27,152	...
Inspection	...	38,460	38,562	38,440	+122
Government schools,	High	61,640	60,733	60,733	...
	Middle	17,570	17,029	17,029	...
	Primary	2,000	1,729	1,729	...
Ditto Special	...	12,680	11,901	11,901	...
Grants-in-aid	...	18,060	17,985	17,985	...
Scholarships in Assam	...	11,240	10,730	10,730	...
Miscellaneous	...	4,640	2,558	2,558	...
Refunds	...	30	38	38	...
Total	..	1,93,660	1,88,417	1,88,295	+122

The difference of Rs. 122 under "Inspection" was due to the recovery of this amount from the Local Board, Goalpara, the sum being wrongly charged to "Inspection, Provincial" in the accounts for 1893-94. The total expenditure fell short of the revised estimate by Rs. 5,243, the savings chiefly accruing under the following heads:—High and Middle Schools Rs. 907 and Rs. 541, respectively, due to short drawings on account of leave of teachers, drill capitation allowance, and miscellaneous; special schools and scholarships, Rs. 779 and Rs. 510, respectively, chiefly on account of short drawings caused by absence of stipend holders and scholars; and general miscellaneous, Rs. 2,082.

9. The following statement shows the sanctioned budget for each Local Board, the expenditure on education, the total expenditure, and the percentage on education on the total expenditure, as returned by Local Boards in their annual report on education :

1	Sanctioned revised budget estimate.	Expenditure as returned by Local Boards and used in this report.	Difference of columns 2 and 3.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure in column 3 on total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Silchar ...	11,694	10,532	1,162	1,07,209	9.82
Hailakandi ...	5,140	4,968	172	35,273	14.08
Deduct—Accounted for in 1893-94 ...	...	23	...	...	...
Total ...	16,834	15,477	1,334	1,42,482	10.88
North Sylhet...	18,475	14,423	4,052	79,922	18.04
Habiganj ...	17,327	17,024	303	61,497	26.39
Sunamganj ...	11,727	9,766	1,961	44,799	21.79
South Sylhet...	16,391	16,368	23	66,097	24.76
Karimganj ...	14,312	11,381	2,931	68,308	16.66
Total ...	78,232	68,962	9,270	3,23,623	21.31
Dhubri ...	11,570	10,689	881	48,782	21.94
Goalpara ...	7,060	6,721	339	32,174	20.88
Total ...	18,630	17,410	1,220	80,956	21.50

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

	Sanctioned revised budget estimate.	Expenditure as returned by Local Boards and used in this report.	Difference of columns 2 and 3.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure in column 3 on total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gauhati	20,968	20,695	273	1,14,412	18·09
Barpeta	6,184	6,184	...	34,770	17·78
Total	27,152	26,879	273	1,49,182	18·01
Tezpur	4,900	5,011	—111	51,925	9·65
Mangaldai	9,270	6,795	2,475	56,977	11·92
Total	14,170	11,806	2,364	1,08,902	10·84
Nowgong (revised)	12,180	11,498	682	68,199	16·85
Sibsagar	9,400	8,936	464	55,824	16·01
Jorhat	7,600	7,363	237	36,793	20·01
Golághát	5,450	5,744	—294	32,325	17·77
Total	22,450	22,043	407	1,24,942	17·64
Dibrugarh	8,590	8,332	258	53,984	15·43
North Lakhimpur	3,584	3,538	46	36,057	9·81
Total	12,174	11,870	304	90,041	13·18
Grand total	2,01,822	1,85,945	15,854	10,88,327	17·08

The total expenditure from Local Board Funds on education came to Rs. 1,85,945, against Rs. 1,70,738 in the preceding year, and the unspent balance was Rs. 15,854, or 7·8 per cent. of the estimate, against Rs. 10,309, or 5·6 per cent., for the year before. The increase of Rs. 15,207 being chiefly on account of the extension of primary education and building grants. The savings mainly occurred under Lower Primary Schools, of which details are given in paragraph 71.

Comparison of expenditure.

10. The following statement includes all charges on education under the principal heads for the last two years :

	1893-94.							1894-95.						
	Provincial.	Local Fund.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments, contributions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local Fund.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments, contributions and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools ..	49,552	74,361	2,567	49,992	1,816	2,938	1,81,226	48,606	75,739	2,891	50,673	1,377	2,827	1,82,113
Aided „ ..	16,795	82,192	1,215	47,528	21,188	38,868	2,07,786	17,138	90,725	1,381	48,675	22,798	43,964	2,24,681
Unaided „ ..	..	..	240	17,731	1,132	13,829	32,932	..	..	360	20,508	2,266	18,007	41,141
Scholarship ..	32,279	9,807	..	..	..	1,139	43,185	32,784	10,440	..	..	..	3,448	46,672
Direction, &c. ..	88,474	4,379	.. 781	*999	2,752	6,106	1,03,491	99,476	9,041	890	*917	1,517	11,605	1,22,946
Total	1,87,060	1,70,739	4,893	1,16,250	26,888	62,880	1,85,620	1,98,004	1,85,945	5,022	1,20,773	27,958	79,851	1,85,553

* Excludes University fees.

† Includes expenditure on the Middle English School at Manipur.

Comparing the figures for the two years, there was an increase of Rs. 26,369 from public funds, and Rs. 22,564 from other sources, making a total increase of Rs. 48,933. The increase under each head has already been explained, except that under Scholarships, where the amount from other sources rose from Rs. 1,139 to Rs. 3,448, this was chiefly on account of scholarships in the Khási and Jaintia Hills paid by the Welsh Mission; a good part of the increase is due to more accurate returns, as in past years part of the expenditure on scholarships in these hills was wrongly shown as a direct expenditure on the schools in which these scholarships were held.

11. The following statement gives the direct expenditure on all classes of public institutions for the last two years. It excludes indirect expenditure, which for 1893-94 came to Rs. 1,46,676 (Scholarships Rs. 43,185 and Direction and other items Rs. 1,03,491), and for the year under report came to Rs. 1,69,618.*

* Scholarships paid in Bengal Rs. 23,029, and in Assam Rs. 23,643; Direction Rs. 27,152; Inspection Rs. 38,715; Buildings Rs. 40,385; Furniture and apparatus Rs. 4,090; Miscellaneous Rs. 12,604.

1893-94.										
	Number of institutions.	Average number on rolls.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments, contributions, &c.	Total.	Cost per head.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
University Arts College	1	23	..	..	..	860	..	1,987	2,847	123 12 6
Secondary	High	19	3,440	28,789	..	57,140	399	6,396	92,724	26 15 3
	Middle English (Boys')* ..	50	3,732	2,751	14,788	350	15,908	10,630	56,645	13 9 1
	Middle Vernacular (Boys') ..	44	2,791	9,772	6,373	..	8,687	4,745	29,876	10 13 0
	.. .. (Girls') ..	2	48	..	420	330	..	129	879	18 5 0
Total	115	10,011	41,312	21,581	680	81,735	15,903	12,913	1,74,124	..
Primary	Upper (Boys')	105	3,529	272	10,861	250	5,616	5,053	22,256	6 5 8
	.. (Girls')	2	153	221	..	..	..	1,076	1,297	8 7 7
	Lower (Boys')	2,315	62,082	9,033	1,12,203	1,986	21,671	2,627	31,219	2 14 1
	.. (Girls')	186	2,876	730	6,684	821	183	421	2,273	3 13 10
Total	2,608	68,640	10,256	1,29,748	3,057	27,470	8,101	34,772	2,13,404	..
Training Schools and Classes (Masters)	17	319	12,999	5,114	..	27	..	2,612	20,752	65 0 10
.. .. (Mistresses)	1	36	100	..	..	..	..	1,137	1,237	34 5 9
European and Eurasian	1	18	1,680	..	..	3,182	..	..	4,862	270 1 9
Williamson Artizan School	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	1,719	1,719	245 9 2
Law Schools	3	46	..	..	..	1,945	..	..	1,945	42 4 6
Other Special Schools	4	181	..	110	285	32	132	495	1,054	5 13 2
Total	27	607	14,779	5,224	285	5,186	132	5,963	31,569	..
Grand total	2,751	79,281	66,347	1,56,553	4,022	1,15,251	24,136	55,635	4,21,944	..

1894-95.										
	Number of institutions.	Average number on rolls.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments, contributions, &c.	Total.	Cost per head.
										Rs. a. p.
University Arts College	1	26	..	..	..	992	..	2,763	3,755	144 6 9
Secondary	High	22	3,636	28,492	..	61,057	503	8,909	98,961	27 3 5
	Middle English (Boys')† ..	55	3,783	3,571	16,444	480	16,472	11,115	54,093	14 4 2
	Middle Vernacular (Boys') ..	47	2,780	9,175	6,684	..	8,693	5,200	30,153	10 13 6
	.. .. (Girls') ..	2	55	..	420	360	..	156	936	17 0 3
Total	126	10,264	41,238	23,548	840	76,222	16,974	15,321	1,84,143	..
Primary	Upper (Boys')	105	3,540	275	11,474	240	5,821	5,529	23,422	6 9 10
	.. (Girls')	3	189	177	..	32	..	1,282	1,491	7 14 2
	Lower (Boys')	2,470	66,506	9,355	1,19,025	2,312	22,930	3,061	37,806	2 14 9
	.. (Girls')	207	3,368	662	7,739	940	143	307	2,582	3 10 9
Total	2,785	73,603	10,469	1,38,238	3,492	28,926	8,897	41,753	2,31,775	..
Training Schools and Classes (Masters)	17	327	12,357	4,401	..	14	400	2,554	19,726	60 5 2
.. .. (Mistresses)	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	1,078	1,078	41 7 4
European and Eurasian	1	24	1,680	..	..	1,424	..	120	3,224	134 5 4
Williamson Artizan School	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	954	954	119 4 0
Law Schools	3	38	..	..	..	2,235	..	..	2,235	59 5 6
Other Special Schools	4	129	..	277	300	43	170	255	1,045	8 1 7
Total	27	552	14,037	4,678	300	3,716	570	4,961	28,262	..
Grand total	2,939	84,445	65,744	1,66,464	4,632	1,19,856	26,441	64,798	4,47,933	..

† Includes the Middle English School at Manipur.

‡ Fees from July to the close of the year.

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

It has already been mentioned that the number of public institutions increased by 188 and the pupils by 4,962, and the above shows that the average strength increased by 5,164. The expenditure from public funds came to Rs. 2,36,840, against Rs. 2,26,922 for the year before. Of this sum 27·7 against 28 per cent. was devoted to secondary education ; 64 against 63 per cent. to primary education ; and 8 against 8·9 per cent. to special education, the greater portions of the latter being spent on training schools and classes for teachers for lower primary schools.

12. For high schools taken together, the receipts from fees came to Rs. 61,057, against Rs. 57,140 for the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 3,917, and fees covered 61·7 per cent. of the direct expenditure, against 61·6 per cent. for the year before.

13. The total receipts from fees for all classes of middle schools taken together came to Rs. 25,165, against Rs. 24,595 for the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 570. Of the total direct cost of this class of schools, 29·5 per cent. was covered by fees, against 30·2 per cent. in 1893-94.

14. Government primary schools are in the hill districts, and in these fees are not levied. Indeed, in no lower primary schools are fees compulsory. The teachers are allowed to levy what fees they can, but pupils cannot be prevented from attending lower primary schools on account of their inability to pay fees. What fees are levied remain with the teachers as part of their pay ; thus, it is directly to the advantage of each teacher to collect what fees he can ; but at the same time, it would be greatly to his disadvantage to prevent a pupil attending school for his inability to pay the fee of the class, as in that case he would lose the capitation grant for him, which otherwise he might earn under the rules for payment by results. For primary schools taken together, the receipts from fees rose from Rs. 27,470, to Rs. 28,926, or by Rs. 1,456, and 12·4 per cent. of the direct cost of this class of schools was covered by fees, against 12·8 per cent. in 1893-94.

15. The following statement gives the particulars relating to municipal expenditure :

No.	Name of Municipality or Union.	Spent on education.			Total expenditure.			Percentage on total expenditure.		
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	Silchar	432	435	437	14,825	14,669	19,048	2·91	2·96	2·30
2	Sylhet	457	541	466	23,377	21,444	19,820	1·95	2·52	2·33
3	Habiganj	85	80	135	3,583	4,263	4,634	2·37	1·87	2·91
4	Dhubri	212	272	286	7,205	5,198	7,055	2·94	5·2	4·05
5	Goalpara	75	113	147	4,272	4,627	5,721	1·75	2·4	2·57
6	Gauhati	793	754	877	29,461	28,260	40,491	2·69	2·6	2·16
7	Barpeta	192	277	264	6,024	6,340	6,798	3·18	4·36	3·88
8	Sibsagar	348	568	557	11,271	10,047	9,621	3·08	5·65	5·79
9	Jorhat	249	180	308	5,185	4,459	5,858	4·37	4·03	5·26
10	Golaghat	222	724	225	6,359	5,792	6,347	3·49	12·50	3·54
11	Dibrugarh	725	748	960	23,104	23,872	25,101	3·13	3·13	3·82
12	Shillong	360	360	540	17,755	14,359*	20,705†	2·02	2·51	2·61
13	Tezpur .. .. .	..	..	146	..	..	10,089	..	..	1·44
14	Mangaldai .. .. .	..	..	120‡	..	..	3,259	..	..	3·68
	Total	4,150	5,053	5,468	1,52,921	1,43,339	1,81,288	2·71	3·52	3·02

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,394, repayment of loan.

† Ditto Rs. 2,597

‡ Spent from the Mangaldai Town Fund.

No.	Name of Municipality or Union.				Municipal schools.		Other schools receiving * municipal contribution.				Number and class of schools within municipal limits.					
					Special.	Primary.	High.	Middle.	Primary.	Special.	High.	Middle.	Training schools.	Primary.	Special.	Total.
1	Silchar	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	6
2	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	5	1	10
3	Habiganj	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	5
4	Dhubri	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
5	Goálpára	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	6
6	Gauhati	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	6	1	11
7	Barpeta	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	2	9
8	Sibságar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	3	..	7
9	Jorhat	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	5
10	Golághát	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
11	Dibrugarh	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	..	7
12	Shillong	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	4	..	7
13	Tezpur	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	5	..	8
14	Mangaldai	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total					2	25	..	3	7	..	17	13	6	47	4	87

The municipal expenditure on education given in the above statement is the gross expenditure, and exceeds that given in other paragraphs in this report where the net expenditure is given by Rs. 446, which was on account of the receipt of fees for the Sibságar district. Gauhati and Barpeta still continued to spend part of their funds on special schools (*tols*), and, as noted in last year's report, I consider the amount so spent could be more profitably spent on primary education. The changes in the amounts devoted to education by the several municipalities, year by year, are so small that they do not need any explanations. On the whole, the expenditure rose from Rs. 5,052 in 1893-94 to Rs. 5,468 in 1894-95, or by Rs. 416, and the percentage of expenditure on education on the total expenditure was 3.52 per cent., against 3.52 per cent. in 1893-94.

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

16. During the year I spent 159 days on tour, and made 114 visits to schools, and also inspected the Local Board accounts, Education, at Sunárganj, Habiganj, Maulvi Bázár, Karimánj, Hailákándi, Dhubri, Goálpára, Nowgong, Tezpur and Dibrugarh. The 114 visits to schools are classified as follows: to high schools 28 visits, to middle English and middle Vernacular schools 18 and 10 visits, respectively, to upper and lower primary schools 5 and 42 visits, to training schools 7 visits, and to special schools 4 visits. These visits were distributed over the province in the following manner: in Cachar one visit, in Sylhet 35 visits, in Goálpára 8 visits, in Kámrup 2 visits, in Darrang 6 visits, in Nowgong 14 visits, in Sibságar 4 visits, in Lakhimpur 6 visits, in the Khási and Jaintia Hills 23 visits; and in the Gáo Hills 10 visits.

17. The following statement shows the work done by Deputy Inspectors:

District.		Days serving as Deputy Inspector.	Days on tour.	Visits paid.
Surma Valley	Cachar	365	33	56
	Sylhet		163	185
Total		...	202	241

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	District.		Days serving as Deputy Inspector.	Days on tour.	Visits paid.
Lower Assam	... { Goalpara ... } { Kamrup ... }	Babu Giris Chandra Datta	365	{ 89 106 }	{ 70 103 }
	Total	...	...	195	173
Central Assam	... { Darrang ... } { Nowgong ... }	„ Haran Chandra Das Gupta	365	{ 112 91 }	{ 107 96 }
	Total	...	...	203	203
Upper Assam	... { Sibsagar ... } { Lakhimpur ... }	„ Ratna Dhar Datta	365	{ 147 152 }	{ 138 73 }
	Total	...	...	299	211

No fixed period has been prescribed for Deputy Inspectors to be on tour, but they are expected, if possible, to be on tour for at least 200 days. Babu Giris Chandra Datta fell short of this number by five days. He had, besides his ordinary duties, to assist at the survey examinations held at Gauhati, and this detained him a considerable time at headquarters. Babu Ratna Dhar Datta, whose headquarters are at Sibsagar, had to assist at the survey examination at Dibrugarh and Jorhat, and this accounts for the comparatively small number of visits made by him with reference to the number of days he was on tour.

Deputy Inspectors were on an average 225 days on tour and made 207 visits to schools, as compared with 197 days on tour and 220 visits to schools in the preceding year.

18. The following statement shows the amount of inspection done by Sub-Inspectors in each educational circle independent of the officer in charge :

Division and district.	Officer.	Area of district.	Number of schools on 1st April according to last year's return.	Number of schools at work on 31st March.	Number of days on tour.	Visits paid.	Miles travelled.	Number of days included in column 6 in which officers (Sub-Inspectors) proceeded from headquarters to a distance of less than 5 miles, and returned on the same day.
Surma Valley	Sub-Inspector, Silchar	4,200	124	150	253	300	1,684	31
	„ Hallakandi		87	88	263	301	1,669	28
	Average for two officers	....	....	....	258	300	....	.....
	Inspecting Guru, North Cachar	....	1	....	31	3	350	.....
	Sub-Inspector, Habiganj	5,414	210	228	258	326	2,361	5
	„ Karinganj		146	180	239	272	1,628	12
	„ Sunamganj		130	148	228	236	2,155	1
	„ North Sylhet		208	212	260	381	2,584	
	„ South „		225	245	294	459	2,033	1
	Average for five officers	....	....	....	260	335	....	.....
Lower Assam	Sub-Inspector, Goalpara	3,954	126	120	209	223	1,535	3
	„ Dhubri		114	117	230	241	2,127	7
	Average for two officers	....	....	....	219	232	....	.....
	Sub-Inspector, North bank, Gauhati	3,600	144	145	242	211	1,347	18
	„ South ditto		127	132	175	208	1,336	6
	„ Barpeta		103	114	232	301	1,872	32
	Average for three officers	....	....	....	216	240	....	.....

Division and district.	Officer.	Area of district.	Number of schools on 1st April according to last year's return.	Number of schools at work on 31st March.	Number of days on tour.	Visits paid.	Miles travelled.	Number of days included in column 6 in which officers (Sub-Inspectors) proceeded from head quarters to a distance of less than 5 miles, and returned on the same day.
Central Assam	Sub-Inspector, Afangaldai ..	3,418	73	82	280	275	1,876	5
	„ Tezpur ..		66	73	214	203	2,139	10
	Average for two officers ..	....	....	....	247	239	....	.....
	Sub-Inspector, Nowgong ..	3,258	85	91	171	227	1,794	6
	„ Raha ..		72	80	274	263	1,896	9
	Average for two officers ..	....	....	....	222	245	....	.....
Upper „	Sub-Inspector, Golághát ..	2,855	109	110	227	277	1,548	20
	„ Jorhát ..		117	103	233	233	1,515	4
	„ Sibságar ..		94	100	253	273	2,091	33
	Average for three officers ..	....	....	....	237	261	....	.....
	Sub-Inspector, Dibrugarh ..	3,724	76	71	223	173	2,801	17
	„ North Lakhimpur ..		47	52	252	215	2,140	26
	Average for two officers ..	....	....	....	237	194	....	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills	Sub-Inspector, Khási Hills ..	6,041	101	120	250	172	1,374	28
	„ Jaintia „ ..		102	112	276	191	1,780	8
	Average for two officers ..	....	....	....	263	181	....	.....
Gáro Hills	Sub-Inspector, Gáro Hills ..	3,270	43	47	170	123	1,880	.....
	Average for 24 officers ..	....	....	....	239	258	....	.....

Comparing the work for the two last years, there was a marked improvement in Cachar, where the average number of days on tour rose from 218 with 277 visits to 258 days with 300 visits. In Sylhet there was an improvement in the average number of days on tour, the figure being 260, against 246, while the average number of visits made remained practically the same, being 335, against 328. In Goálpára district the average number of days on tour fell from 231 to 219, and the visits from 250 to 232; the subdivision of Goálpára was chiefly responsible for this. In Kámrúp the average number of days on tour fell from 221 to 216, and the visits from 269 to 240; the Sub-Inspectors of Gauháti circle are wholly responsible for this. In Darrang the average number of days on tour fell from 256 to 247, while the number of visits were practically the same, being 239, against 240 for the year before. In this district Tezpur accounts for the decrease, which was chiefly caused by the illness of the Sub-Inspector. In Nowgong the Sub-Inspector in charge of the sadr circle also held the post of a master in the local high school from the 21st April to the 20th July, and during this period was unable to be on tour. Thus, the average number of days on tour for the district fell from 257 to 222, but the number of inspections rose from 229 to 245. In Golághát the ill health of the Sub-Inspector interfered with his work, and in Jorhát and Sibságar a good deal of time was lost on account of a change of officers. Thus, the average number of days on tour for the district of Sibságar decreased from 272 with 308 visits to 237 days with 261 visits. The causes which affected Jorhát also affected Dibrugarh, while in North Lakhimpur there was improvement. For the district of Lakhimpur, the average number of days on tour fell from 266 with 273 visits to 237 days with 194 visits. In the Khási and Jaintia Hills there was a marked improvement in the case of the Jaintia circle: and for the whole district the average number of days on tour rose from 243 with 173 visits to 263 days with 181 visits. Finally, for the Gáro Hills, the number of days on tour and visits fell from 224 and 160 to 170 and 123, respectively. In this case the ill-health of the Sub-Inspector was the cause of the decline; and since the close of the year the

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officer has had to retire on medical certificate. On an average, Sub-Inspectors were 239 days on tour, and made 258 visits to schools, as compared with 244 days on tour, with 262 visits, for the preceding year.

19. The following statement gives the number of days each Sub-Inspector was in charge, and the work done by each, arranged according to the number of days on tour :

Name of Sub-Inspector.				Days in charge.	Number of days on tour.	Visits paid.	Number of days within 5 miles.
Babu Bihari Lal Dhar	...	...	...	365	294	459	1
Chaudhuri Azad Ali	...	...	...	365	280	381	4
Babu Raj Kumar Mazumdar	...	...	...	335	280	275	5
„ Joel	...	...	...	365	276	191	8
Munshi Yasin Ali	...	...	...	365	263	301	28
Babu Jagat Chandra Ghosh	...	...	...	365	258	326	5
„ Gopi Charan Datta	...	...	...	365	253	300	31
„ Kirti Nath Das	...	...	...	365	252	215	26
„ Rai Bhajur	...	...	...	365	250	172	28
„ Jagat Bhandhu Sen	...	...	...	365	242	211	18
„ Sri Nath Ghosh	...	...	...	365	239	272	12
„ Ram Krishna Das	...	...	...	365	234	221	8
„ Mahi Ram Das	...	...	...	365	232	301	32
„ Rajani Kanta Barua	...	...	...	365	232	263	33
„ Kali Narayan Das	...	...	...	335	230	241	7
„ Devesvar Surma	...	...	...	365	227	277	20
„ Sona Ram Bara	...	...	...	365	217	205	3
„ Ambika Charan Das	...	...	...	335	213	238	4
Chaudhuri Muhammad Wasil	...	...	...	335	205	216	1
Babu Sasi Dhar Barkagati	...	...	...	365	200	131	17
„ Uma Charan Banarji	...	...	...	221	178	169	7
„ Kamekhya Charan Sen	...	...	...	253	171	227	6
„ Kali Kumar Chakravarti	...	...	...	365	170	123	.....
„ Prakas Chandra Sen	...	...	...	296	132	165	6
Munshi Faizuddin Ahmed	...	...	...	80	46	55	4
<i>Officiating Sub-Inspectors.</i>							
Babu Golok Chandra Bhuyan	...	...	...	133*	73	64	.....
Munshi Rajab Ali Bara	...	...	...	73	56	65	.....
Babu Ananda Nath Das	...	...	...	30	23	20	.....

* 68 days at Gauhati, 65 days at Raha.

Five Sub-Inspectors exceeded the prescribed limit of 260 days on tour, and four fell slightly short of this number, varying from 250 days in the case of U Rai Bhajur (Khási Hills) to 258 for Babu Jagat Chandra Ghosh (Habiganj). Of the remaining Sub-Inspectors, only nine were in charge for the full year, namely, Babus Mahi Ram Das (232 days), Ram Krishna Das (234 days), Devesvar Barua (227 days), Rajani Kanta Barua (232 days), Sasi Dhar Barkagati (200 days), Sona Ram Bara (217 days), Sri Nath Ghosh (239 days), Jagat Bhandhu Sen (242 days), and Kali Kumar Chakravarti (170 days), the first three officers suffered a good deal from ill-health, the next three were transferred during the year, and the time occupied in making over charge and in transit interfered with the number of days on tour. No satisfactory explanation has been received in the case of the next two officers, but the last-mentioned officer was in charge of the Gáro Hills, and suffered so much from ill-health that he had to retire. The only other cases that require comment are those of Babu Kamekhya Charan Sen, 171 days on tour out of 253 in charge,—but, as before mentioned, he held a post in the local high school from April to July, and during that period was unable to go on tour; Babu Prakas Chandra Sen, Gauhati, 132 days out of 296 days in charge,—in his case he was detained at headquarters by the Deputy Inspector; and Muhammad Wasil, Sunámganj, 205 days out of 335 days in charge,—in this case the slowness of the subsiding of the water and indifferent health affected the number of days on tour. Taking all circumstances into consideration, I am satisfied with the work of most of the Sub-Inspectors, and find that the number of days spent on tour depends a good deal on the circle to which men are posted, and

is also, in no slight measure, influenced by the healthiness or otherwise of the year. From time to time during the past year the attention of Sub-Inspectors was called to the remark in paragraph 3 of the Resolution on last year's report, that the prescribed number of 260 days should be spent on tour, and I am satisfied that these officers, generally, as far as in them lay, tried to put in this number of days on tour.

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20. The following statements, which exclude high schools, the schools in the Naga Hills, the European school at Shillong, and private institutions, show the number of schools at work on the 31st of

Details of inspection.

March last, the number of schools closed during the year, and the number of schools visited by Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools :

Upper and Lower Primary Schools (Government, aided, and unaided).

District.	Number of schools on 31st March 1895.	Number of schools abolished during the year.	Number of schools visited.				Number of existing schools not visited.	Number of abolished schools visited.	Number of abolished schools not visited.
			Four or more times.	Thrice.	Twice.	Once.			
Cachar	232	28	42	45	87	51	7	20	8
Sylhet	957	87	25	108	466	303	55	74	13
Goālpāra	215	27	15	51	91	58	....	22	5
Kāmrūp	371	27	33	48	130	153	7	23	4
Darrang	147	8	82	20	22	14	9	3	5
Nowgong	165	13	80	29	28	25	3	4	9
Sibsāgar	301	40	73	75	108	40	4	25	15
Lakhimpur	112	18	38	28	25	21	....	15	3
Khāsi and Jaintia Hills	226	10	13	25	41	142	5	4	6
Gāro Hills	44	5	3	2	12	23	4	4	1
Total	2,770	263	404	432	1,010	830	94	194	69

Middle English and Vernacular Schools.

District.	Number of Schools on 31st March 1895.	Number of schools abolished during the year.	Number of schools visited.				Number of existing schools not visited.	Number of abolished schools visited.	Number of abolished schools not visited.
			Four or more times.	Thrice.	Twice.	Once.			
Cachar	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylhet	47	3	8	12	21	5	1	2	1
Goālpāra	17	.....	3	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kāmrūp	11	.....	3	2	4	1	1	.....	.....
Darrang	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowgong	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sibsāgar	6	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakhimpur	8	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Khāsi and Jaintia Hills.	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Gāro Hills	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	102	3	25	33	33	8	3	2	1

Training Schools and Classes.

Cachar	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	....	....
Goālpāra	3	3	.....	1	1	1	....	1	2
Kāmrūp	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	....	....
Darrang	3	.....	1	1	.....	....	1	....	....
Nowgong	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	....
Sibsāgar	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....
Lakhimpur	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....
Gāro Hills	2	.....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....
Total	17	3	4	4	5	2	2	1	....

CONTROLLING
AGENCIES.

The figures for Goálpára include the Gáro schools along the borders of the Gáro Hills, which are under the management of the American Mission, Tura, and the visits made to these schools by the Sub-Inspector of the Gáro Hills. From the above, it appears that 404, or 14 per cent. of the primary schools at work on the 31st of March were visited four or more times, 432, or 15 per cent., three times, 1,010, or 36 per cent., twice, 830, or 29 per cent., once, and 54, or 3 per cent., were not visited at all: compared with the figures for the year before, the percentage of schools visited twice or oftener fell from 74 to 66 per cent., while the percentage unvisited remained unchanged. Most of the schools that were not visited were schools which sprung into existence towards the close of the year, or schools that were closed on the day on which the inspecting officer reached there. As mentioned in last year's report the increase in the number of schools makes it more difficult for inspecting officers to inspect schools oftener than once or twice during a year. In Assam schools are, as a rule, far from each other, and it is seldom an officer can, unless when central examinations are held, inspect more than one school in a day, and I have always discouraged the so-called flying visits, which really do little good, and are only made to swell the number of inspections. The increase in the number of schools also entails a large increase in the office work of Sub-Inspectors, as they have to make all payments and keep a large number of registers. Proposals have lately been submitted with a view to relieve Sub-Inspectors of a good deal of their office work, and so allow them more time for the more important work of inspection. The inspection of middle schools and training schools and classes was satisfactory.

21. In last year's report attention was called to the importance of inspecting officers holding meetings of *gurus* for the purpose of instruction. The Deputy Inspector of Central and of Upper Assam each held two meetings, and the Deputy Inspector of Lower Assam one meeting; meetings were held by Sub-Inspectors in the following circles,—Silchar six, Hailákándi four, North Sylhet eight, Sunámganj three, Habiganj three, South Sylhet four, Karimganj three, Dhubri five, Goálpára two, Barpeta four, Gauhati south bank four and north bank two, Tezpur seven, Mangaldai four, Nowgong three, Roha two, Jorhát two, Sibságar three, Dibrugarh four, and North Lakhimpur two meetings. From the Khási and Jaintia Hills no returns have been submitted, and in the Gáro Hills the Sub-Inspector was only able on one occasion to get a few teachers assembled for instruction; the scattered position of the schools in this district makes it a difficult matter to hold such meetings, but the Secretary of the Mission annually assembles the teachers for instruction for about a month, while the schools are closed for holidays. A conference of certain Deputy Inspectors and head masters of Government high schools was held at Shillong in the summer, to revise forms and discuss some educational matters.

Inspection by district and other officers.

22. The following statement shows the number of visits made to schools by other officers:

	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Nága Hills.	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Gáro Hills.	Total.
Deputy Commissioners ...	...	...	7	8	2	1	2	8	...	1	12	41
Subdivisional Officers other than	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Chairmen of Local Boards ...	3	31	5	22	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	68
Members of Local Boards other than	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chairmen...	...	16	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	23
Missionaries...	2	...	...	37	2	...	...	...	...	294	56	391
Others ...	...	2	2	4	1	2	4	6	...	14	...	35
Total ...	7	49	16	73	8	5	7	16	...	321	68	570

Visits paid by others include visits by Sub-Deputy Collectors and tahsildárs. In Darrang the return only gives two visits for the Mission there, but Mr. Endle told me he had visited most, if not all, the schools in his charge at least twice during the year. Again, I can scarcely credit that Deputy Commissioners paid so few visits, but, as the returns have all come through the several Deputy Commissioners, and they have made no remarks, there is nothing left but to accept the figures. The monthly abstract return

for lower primary schools has just been revised, and columns added to show the date of inspection and designation of the inspecting officer. When these forms come into use (April 1896) more accurate returns may be expected. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

23. The annexed statement gives the number of meetings of the several Educational Sub-Committees of Local Boards :

Name of Educational Sub-Committee.	Number of times the Sub-Committee met.	
Silechar ...	6	
Hailákándi ...	4	
North Sylhet ...	8	
Sunnámganj ..	3	
Habiganj ...	3	
South Sylhet ...	4	
Karimganj ...	3	
Dhubri ...	5	
Goálpára ...	5	
Barpeta ...	...	No Sub-Committee, but the Board disposed of all educational matters.
Gauhati ...	3	
Tezpur ...	...	There was a Committee, but no meeting held. Board disposed of all educational matters.
Mangaldai ...	1	
Nowgong ...	...	No Sub-Committee. Board disposed of all educational matters.
Golághát ...	...	Ditto ditto.
Sibságar ...	4	
Jorhát ...	5	
Dibrugarh ...	1	
North Lakhimpur	2	
Total ...	57	

SECTION III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

24. The Murarichand second-grade college at Sylhet had, at the close of the year 19 names on the rolls, with an average strength and daily attendance of 26 and 21, respectively, against 25, 23, and 22 for the year before. The total cost of this institution came to Rs. 3,755, against Rs. 2,847 for the preceding year ; and of this, Rs. 992 was realised from fees, against Rs. 860 for the preceding year; the balance being paid by the proprietor, Rai Giris Chandra Ray Bahadur. Thirteen candidates appeared at the F.A. Examination ; seven passed, and were placed one in second and six in the third division. The student who passed in the second division. was awarded a senior scholarship. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

25. Appendix C, as far as information is available, gives the position of Assam students in Arts Colleges, from which it appears that there were 56, 86, 27, and 30 students in the first, second, third, and fourth-year classes, respectively, and that 37 students passed the F.A., and seven the B.A., Examinations against 31 and 19, respectively, for the year before.

26. Of the 14 students who were awarded junior scholarships reserved for natives of the Brahmaputra Valley in 1892-93, four came in the second and three in the third division, having passed the last F.A. Examination, were awarded senior scholarships, and two natives of the Brahmaputra Valley, who failed to obtain junior scholarships, having passed the recent F.A. Examination, were also granted senior scholarships. A Muhammadan, native of the Brahmaputra Valley, who failed to pass the F.A. in 1893-94, passed this year, and has been granted a medical scholarship. Seven of the nine Surma Valley junior scholars of 1892-93 passed the F.A. this year, and were placed, one in the first, five in the second, and one in the third division. The student who passed in the first division,

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gained a Bengal senior scholarship of Rs. 20, and has been given an extra Assam scholarship of Rs. 5 per month, so as to make his stipend equal to that he enjoyed as a junior scholar. The five scholars who passed in the second division, and three non-scholars, who also passed in the second division, have been granted senior scholarships. Five of the eight students, who enjoyed junior scholarships reserved for others than natives of the Brahmaputra Valley or hill districts, passed the F.A, one passed in the first and two in the second division, and were granted senior scholarships. The following statement shows the colleges in which senior scholars have elected to read :

Presidency College	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hughli	...	...	...	...	...	2
General Assembly's Institution	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ripon College	...	...	...	...	...	4
City	...	...	...	...	...	1
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sibpur Civil Engineering College	1
Total	19

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL, EDUCATION, GENERAL.

A.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

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27. The following statement compares some of the statistics of secondary schools for the past two years :

		1893-94.			1894-95.		
		Schools.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils to a school.	Schools.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils to a school.
High—							
Government	...	10	1,894	189	10	1,904	190
Aided	...	3	615	205	4	738	184
Unaided	...	6	953	159	8	1,127	141
Total	...	19	3,462	182	22	3,769	171
Middle English—							
Government	...	3	175	58	3	193	64
Aided	...	40	3,226	81	40	3,018	75
Unaided	...	7	583	83	12	873	73
Total	...	50	3,984	80	55	4,084	74
Middle Vernacular—							
Government	...	14	1,210	86	14	1,100	79
Local Board	...	...	...	...	2	42	21
Aided	...	28	1,623	58	30	1,729	58
Unaided	...	2	114	57	1	75	75
Total	...	44	2,947	67	47	2,946	63
Grand total	...	113	10,393	92	124	10,799	87

Secondary schools taken together have advanced from 113 to 124, or by 11, and their pupils from 10,393 to 10,799, or by 406. High schools increased by three and their pupils by 307 ; middle English schools increased by five and their pupils by 100 ; and middle Vernacular schools have increased by three, but there was a loss of one pupil.

The increase of three high schools was due to raising the status of the Karimganj middle English school to that of an aided high school, and the opening of a private high school at Jorhát and at Gauhati. The total number of pupils on the rolls increased by 307, the average number on the rolls by 196, and the average daily attendance by 204. The percentage of daily attendance on the average number on the rolls monthly was 80·8, against 79·5 for the preceding year, distributed as follows :—In Government schools 81·5, against 82·1 per cent. ; in aided schools, 82·6 against 80·5 per cent. ; and in unaided schools 78·5, against 73·6 per cent. The improvement in the attendance in aided and unaided schools seems to indicate that better discipline was maintained in these classes of schools, while the fall of ·6 in Government schools does not seem to call for any special remark. The total direct expenditure on high schools rose from Rs. 92,721 to Rs. 98,961, or by Rs. 6,237; receipts brought into account increased by Rs. 6,534 : thus, the cost to Government decreased by Rs. 297. Of the total expenditure, 71·2 per cent. was covered by receipts, against 68·9 per cent. in the year before.

29. During the year there was no change in the distribution and number of Government high schools. Government high schools. ment high schools, the latter being 10, with 1,904 pupils on the rolls against the same number in the preceding year with 1,894 pupils on the rolls, or an increase of 10 pupils. With the exception of Sylhet, Gauhati and Jorhát, the remaining schools show an improvement in the roll number, while in these three schools the falling off was undoubtedly caused by the proximity of private schools levying a lower rate of fees, especially in the case of the two last, where private schools were started during the year, and these not only drew away boys from the local Government school, but also checked new admissions. The average number on the rolls monthly fell from 1,889 to 1,826, or by 63, and the average daily attendance from 1,552 to 1,490, or by 62. The total direct expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 32, the receipts from fees increased by Rs. 1,316, while that from other sources fell off by Rs. 87, thus the net cost of Government high schools decreased by Rs. 1,261. The decrease would have been still more satisfactory had it not been that extensive repairs were required in the case of the Sylhet High School, which cost Rs. 2,400, against Rs. 1,172 in the preceding year. Of the total direct expenditure, 37·9 per cent. was borne by Government, against 39·9 per cent. for the year before.

30. As before mentioned, the number of aided high schools rose from three to four by the raising of the status of the Karimganj middle English school to the status of a high school. Babu Ratan Mani Sarma made over Rs. 5,000 to Government to be invested in Government securities, the interest of which sum is partly to be devoted towards the support of the school and partly as a prize for the most successful student of the school at the Entrance Examination. A building fund has also been started, and it is expected the work will be begun during the coming cold season. With the increase of one school, there was also an increase of 123 in the number on the rolls, 72 in the average number monthly on the rolls, and 73 in average daily attendance. The proportion which Government bore of the direct expenditure for this class of schools taken together was 32 per cent., against 29·8 per cent. for the preceding year.

31. The number of unaided high schools rose from six to eight, due to the opening of a school at Jorhát and one at Gauhati. With an increase of two schools there was an increase of 174 on the rolls, 187 in the average number on the rolls monthly, and 193 in average daily attendance.

32. In high schools, taken together, there were 3,769 pupils ; of these, 3,130, or 83·05 per cent., were Hindus ; 521, or 13·82 per cent., were Muhammadans ; and 118, or 3·13 per cent., of other denominations. Comparing this with the statistics for the previous year, given in paragraph 32 of the report, we find that there has been a real and percentage increase in the number of Hindus and Muhammadans, and a small falling off in the case of those of other denominations. Details are given in Appendix D.

33. The variations in the classification of pupils, according to the stage of instruction, were small, and only what may naturally be expected from year to year, thus, 30·54, 26·48, 19·05, and 23·93 per cent. of the pupils were in the high, middle, upper primary, and lower primary stages, against 29·44, 26·72, 19·84, and 24 per cent., respectively, for the year before.

34. The following statement compares the success of the several high schools at the Entrance Examination for the last two years, and Appendix E gives the comparative results for the last five years, arranged according to the position of schools in the two valleys and the hill districts : .

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Name of school.	1894.						1895.						Merit marks.			
	Roll number on 31st March.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in			Total.	Number of scholarships.	Roll number on 31st March.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in			Total.	Number of scholarships.		
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.					First division.	Second division.	Third division.				
1. Sylhet Government	258	22	6	9	6	20	5	241	26	5	11	3	19	4	39	40
2. Gaubati "	230	9	..	4	1	5	3	208	13	3	2	3	8	4	9	16
3. Habiganj Aided "	290	14	2	2	..	4	1	290	14	3	1	3	7	2	10	14
4. Tezpur Government	163	3	..	1	..	1	..	184	9	1	5	..	6	6	2	13
5. Süchar ..	140	4	2	..	..	2	1	168	8	1	4	1	6	1	6	12
6. Sanangunj Jubilee Aided	150	7	2	..	1	3	1	155	8	2	2	1	5	1	7	11
7. Shillong Government	111	7	..	2	..	2	2	130	10	1	2	4	7	5	4	11
8. Murai Chand private	183	12	..	2	3	5	..	168	6	1	2	2	5	1	7	9
9. National Institution, Sylhet, private	251	18	1	6	5	12	1	273	14	1	1	3	5	1	20	8
10. Dibrugarh Government	243	3	..	1	2	3	..	253	7	1	2	..	3	1	4	7
11. Sibsagar ..	148	8	2	2	2	6	5	167	6	1	..	3	4	2	12	6
12. Manvi Bazar Aided	175	4	1	1	1	3	..	174	6	..	2	2	4	..	6	6
13. Dhanbi Government	177	9	..	1	3	4	1	177	3	..	3	..	3	1	5	6
14. Nowgong ..	98	2	..	1	1	2	2	120	4	..	2	1	3	1	3	5
15. Bezbarua High, Golaghat, private	158	5	1	..	3	4	3	130	5	..	2	..	2	2	6	4
16. " " Sibsagar "	222	4	..	1	..	1	1	183	3	..	1	..	1	1	2	2
17. Barpeta private ..	70	6	..	..	1	1	..	78	8	..	..	2	2	1	1	2
18. Jorhat Bezbarua High, private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	6	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
19. Sheila, private ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
20. Jorhat Government	326	8	..	2	4	6	5	256	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Total ..	3,393	145	16	35	33	84	31	3,508	163	20	42	30	92	36	151	174

The schools have been arranged according to the merit mark, that is, by crediting each school with three, two, or one mark for each pupil passed in the first, second, and third division. The Sylhet Government School, as usual, heads the list; the Gauhati Government High School has risen from the fifth to the second place; the Habiganj Aided School from the fourth to the third place; the Tezpur School from the sixteenth to the fourth place; the Silchar School from the ninth to the fifth place; Sunámangj from the seventh to the sixth place; Shillong from the fourteenth to the seventh place; while the National Institution, Sylhet, has fallen from the second to the ninth place, and Jorhát from the sixth to the last place. The other changes are unimportant. The first and second places were gained by pupils from Gauhati Government School and Sunámangj Aided School, the former pupil also obtained the highest number of marks in mathematics, and gets the McWilliam medal. From high schools 163 candidates appeared at the Entrance Examination, and 92, or 56·44 per cent., passed, as compared with 145 candidates for the year before, of whom 84, or 57·93 per cent., were successful. The total number of candidates at the Entrance Examination was 5,783, of whom 2,743, or 47·43 per cent., were successful, against 5,392 candidates in 1893-94, of whom 2,269, or 42·08 per cent., were successful.

35. The following statement compares the results of the Entrance Examination for the years 1894 and 1895, for all candidates who appeared from the province:

Class.	1894.							1895.						
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the				Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the				Percentage.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Government high schools ...	10	75	9	23	19	51	68·0	10	91	13	31	15	59	64·8
Government training school, Shillong ...	1	2	1	...	...	1	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided high schools ...	3	25	5	3	2	10	40·0	3	28	5	5	6	16	57·1
Unaided high schools	5	45	2	9	12	23	51·1	7	44	2	6	9	17	38·6
Private students and teachers ...	...	4	...	...	2	2	50·0	...	8	...	1	1	2	25·0
Total ...	19	151	17	35	35	87	57·6	20	171	20	43	31	94	54·9

From the above it is seen that the number of candidates increased from 151 to 171, and the passes from 87 to 94, but the percentages of passes fell from 57·6 to 54·9. All high schools that were at work for the full year competed, and, with the exception of the Government school at Jorhát, all succeeded in passing candidates; the unaided schools lost the relative position gained last year, being placed after the aided schools, and this class of schools is chiefly responsible for the decrease in the percentage of passes. Of the 77 plucked candidates, 35 failed in one subject only, namely, 20 in English, 5 in mathematics, 8 in history and geography, and 2 in the second language; 3 passed in all subjects, but failed in the aggregate; and the balance, 39, failed in two or more subjects. Taking the whole results, 56 were plucked in English, 25 in mathematics, 6 in second language, and 38 in history and geography, against 44, 33, 9, and 23, respectively, for the year before.

36. A statement, as far as information was available, has been prepared (Appendix G) showing the present position of pupils who withdrew from the first classes of high schools during the year. Pupils who went up for the Entrance Examination are excluded. It appears that out of 63 boys who left, 9 obtained appointments, 13 are apprentices, and nothing is known about the balance, 41; the figures for 1893-94 were 69, 8, and 48, respectively.

37. The subjoined statement gives the particulars of middle English schools for the year under report, with abstracts for the year before : SECONDARY EDUCATION.

District.	Number of pupils.				Direct expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		
	Number of institutions.	On rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	From Government.		From other sources.		To Government.	To the public.	Total.
					Provincial.	Local funds.	Municipal.	Fees.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
DEPARTMENTAL.											
Cachar	1	71	68	56	767	...	...	376	1,143	11 4 5	16 12 10
Goalpara	1	70	68	50	1,139	...	...	479	1,618	16 12 0	23 12 8
Naga Hills	1	52	45	35	1,305	...	...	129	1,434	29 0 0	31 13 10
Total for Government schools	3	193	181	141	3,211	...	...	984	4,195	17 11 10	23 2 9
Ditto for 1893-94	3	175	170	133	2,031	...	...	917	2,948	11 15 1	17 5 5
AIDED.											
Cachar	1	164	154	120	...	636	...	1,208	1,944	4 2 1	12 10 0
Sylhet	24	1,628	1,504	1,219	...	10,315	...	7,904	24,193	6 13 9	16 4 6
Goalpara	4	262	242	170	...	1,612	...	563	4,639	12 8 1	19 2 7
Kamrup	3	200	199	138	...	1,230	...	810	2,583	6 2 10	12 15 7
Darrang	1	90	99	65	...	576	120	414	1,543	7 0 5	15 9 3
Sibsagar	2	256	230	154	...	1,015	...	1,593	2,958	4 6 7	12 13 9
Lakhimpur	4	285	259	180	...	1,060	...	1,218	2,715	4 1 5	10 7 8
Manipur	1	133	121	82	360	...	...	...	986	2 15 7	8 2 4
Total for aided schools	40	3,018	2,808	2,158	360	16,444	120	13,710	41,861	6 0 5	14 14 6
Ditto for 1893-94	40	3,226	2,991	2,286	720	14,788	110	13,377	42,277	5 3 7	13 7 6
UNAIDED.											
Sylhet	5	234	175	135	...	...	...	282	1,049	...	5 15 1
Goalpara	1	93	75	56	...	...	...	...	710	...	9 7 5
Nowgong	1	81	90	59	...	...	...	...	475	...	5 4 5
Sibsagar	2	96	89	63	...	...	...	739	906	...	10 2 10
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	3	369	375	297	...	...	360	634	4,906	0 15 4	13 1 3
Total for unaided schools	12	873	804	610	...	...	360	1,778	8,037	0 7 2	9 15 11
Ditto for 1893-94	7	583	571	438	...	...	240	1,614	7,420	0 6 9	12 15 11
Grand total for departmental, aided and unaided schools	55	4,084	3,793	2,999	3,571	16,414	480	16,472	54,093	5 6 5	14 4 2
Ditto for 1893-94	50	3,984	3,732	2,857	2,751	14,788	350	15,908	50,645	4 12 8	13 9 1

The number of middle English schools was 55 with 4,084 pupils, against 50 schools with 3,984 pupils for the year before, giving an increase of five schools and 100 pupils; the average number on the rolls monthly and the average daily attendance increased by 61 and 52, respectively, and the latter was 76·6 per cent. of the former, against 76·5 per cent. for the year before. The percentages of daily attendance in Government, aided and unaided schools for the last two years were practically the same, the figures being 77·8, 76·8, and 75·8 for the year under report, compared with 78·2, 76·4 and 76·7 for the year before. The total direct cost of these schools increased by Rs. 3,448, the Government share of which was Rs. 2,600, the balance, Rs. 842, being met from fees and other sources. Of the total direct expenditure, 62·1 per cent., against 64·6 per cent. in 1893-94, was covered by receipts.

38. As in the preceding year, there were three schools of this class; the number on the rolls rose from 175 to 193, or by 18, and there was also a slight improvement in the average number on the rolls and average daily attendance. The direct cost of these schools rose from Rs. 2,948 to Rs. 4,195, due to the school at Kohima being a full year at work as a middle school, compared with four months in 1893-94; the receipts from fees increased by Rs. 67, chiefly due to the school at Kohima, thus, 23·4 per cent. of the cost of these schools was covered by fees.

39. In North Sylhet, one middle English school closed, another was transferred to the middle Vernacular list under the head "Unaided"; the Karimganj School was raised to the status of a high school; two unaided middle schools in the Habiganj subdivision received aid; and the upper primary school at Jaipur, in the Lakhimpur district, was returned as a middle English school. No other changes occurred, and thus the number of schools stood at 40 as in the year before, but the number on the rolls fell off by 208, the average number on the rolls monthly by 183, and the average daily attendance by 128. The total direct cost of these schools came to Rs. 41,861, or Rs. 1,584 more than for the same number of schools in 1893-94, and only 59·5 per cent. of the expenditure was met from receipts, against 62·1 per cent. according to the adjusted figures for the year before.

40. In Sylhet, the two schools of this class that were mentioned in last year's report received aid, a new school in the Sunámangj subdivision and four in the Habiganj subdivision came into existence, and the unaided middle Vernacular schools in Nowgong and Goálpára were converted into middle English schools; thus at the close of the year there were twelve schools with 873 pupils at work, against seven schools with 583 pupils for the year before; there was also a corresponding increase in the average number on the rolls and in the average daily attendance. The total expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 7,420 to Rs. 8,057, or by Rs. 617. The only point to be noted is that the expenditure by the Welsh Mission on the three schools in the Khási and Jaintia Hills has apparently fallen off from Rs. 5,013 to Rs. 3,919, or by Rs. 1,094. I say apparently, as it appears from the district report that the amount expended by the Welsh Mission on scholarships in 1893-94 was shown as a direct expenditure on schools, instead of an indirect expenditure under the head "Scholarships"; the same mistake occurred in the returns for this year, but was detected, and a sum of Rs. 1,800 transferred from the direct expenditure on these schools to the head "Scholarships."

41. Out of 4,084 pupils in middle English schools, 3,014, or 73·80 per cent., were Hindus, 606, or 14·84 per cent., were Muhammadans, and 464, or 11·36 per cent., of other denominations, the percentages for the year before being 72·16, 16·57, and 11·27, respectively, on a roll number of 3,984. Thus, there was an actual increase of 139 Hindus and 15 of other denominations, but a loss of 54 Muhammadan pupils.

42. Two boys, against fourteen, were in the high stage; 647, or 15·85 per cent., were in the middle stage; 1,016, or 24·88 per cent., were in the upper primary stage; and 2,419, or 59·02 per cent., were in the lower primary stage, the corresponding percentages for the year before were 14·91, 23·55, and 64·41, respectively.

43. Middle English schools compete at both the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Examinations, and the following statement compares the results of these examinations for middle English schools, and for private candidates for the Middle English Examination :

SECONDARY
EDUCATION.

Class of school,				1894.																Scholarships.		
				Number of middle English schools.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.		Passed in the								Total.	Percentage.	English.			Vernacular.
									First division.		Second division.		Third division.		Passed by grace.							
							English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.						
							Departmental	3	2	2	4	5	2	3						
Aided	..	..	40	34	33	66	59	23	15	20	27	5	6	3	6	110	88.0	9	7	
Unaided	..	..	7	4	4	12	3	3	..	7	1	..	..	..	1	12	80.0	3	..
Private candidates	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20.0	..	..	
Total	..	..	50	40	39	87	67	34	18	29	29	5	6	3	7	131	85.0	13	9	

Class of school,				1895.																Scholarships.		
				Number of middle English schools.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.		Passed in the								Total.	Percentage.	English.			Vernacular.
									First division.		Second division.		Third division.		Passed by grace.							
							English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.						
							Departmental	3	2	2	7	5	2	1						
Aided	..	..	40	33	33	74	68	18	22	24	36	5	14	4	1	124	87.3	10	8	
Unaided	..	..	12	7	7	19	6	5	3	9	2	2	2	..	..	23*	92.0	2	..
Private candidates	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	50.0	..	..	
Total	..	..	55	42	42	102	79	25	26	39	38	7	19	4	1	159	87.8	12	9	

* Excludes two girl candidates from the Shillong Mission Girls' School.

* Excludes two girl candidates from the Shillong Mission Girls' School, of whom one passed in the first division and obtained a scholarship and the other passed in the third division.

The number of competing schools was 42, and all succeeded in passing candidates, as compared with 40 competing schools in 1893-94, of which 39 were successful. Excluding the two private candidates, the number of candidates from middle English schools was 179, of whom 158, or 88.2 per cent., were successful, as compared with 149 candidates, of whom 130, or 87.2 per cent., were successful in the preceding year. For the Middle English Examination, these schools sent up 100 candidates, of whom 74 were successful, as compared with 82 candidates and 70 passes in 1893-94. Many of those who failed in English passed the vernacular standard. The following statistics compare the results of both examinations for middle English schools for the last five years :

Year.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in			Percentage.
		English.	Vernacular.	Total.	
1890-91	166	59	67	126	75.9
1891-92	176	42	68	110	62.5
1892-93	161	46	63	109	67.7
1893-94	149	70	60	130	87.2
1894-95	179	74	84	158	88.2

44. The following statement gives some of the particulars of those boys' middle Vernacular schools which furnished returns at the end of the year, with abstracts for the year before :

Statistics of boys' middle Vernacular schools.

District.	Number of pupils			Direct expenditure.						Cost of educating each pupil.			
	Number of institutions.	On rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	From Government.			From other sources.		Total.	To Government.	To the public.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Fees.				
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS UNDER DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT.													
Sylhet	8	164	158	116	1,106	..	..	391	..	1,497	7 0 0	2 7 7	9 7 7
Kamrup	5	367	330	282	2,633	..	..	1,264	..	3,897	6 14 10	3 5 3	10 4 1
Darrang	2	195	179	132	1,424	..	..	639	..	2,063	7 15 3	3 9 1	11 8 4
Nowgong	1	52	50	36	1,379	..	..	164	..	1,543	27 9 3	3 4 6	30 13 9
Sibsagar	1	104	95	83	1,339	..	..	524	..	1,863	14 6 6	5 8 3	19 14 9
Lakhimpur	2	218	205	170	1,924	..	..	1,396	..	2,420	4 15 11	6 12 11	11 12 10
Total for Government schools under Departmental management	14	1,100	1,067	829	8,135	..	..	4,378	..	13,513	8 6 0	4 1 7	12 7 7
Ditto for 1893-94	14	1,210	1,137	880	9,377*	..	..	4,600	..	13,967	8 3 9	3 15 0	12 3 1
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS UNDER LOCAL BOARD MANAGEMENT.													
Goalpara	2	42	44	33	..	208	..	14	..	222	4 11 7	0 5 1	5 0 8
Total for Local Board schools	2	42	44	33	..	208	..	14	..	222	4 11 7	0 5 1	5 0 8
AIDED.													
Sylhet	14	917	860	691	..	3,361	..	2,997	2,832	8,710	3 14 6	6 3 6	10 2 0
Goalpara	8	545	533	286	..	1,707	..	336	1,911	3,554	2 5 4	6 11 11	11 13 11
Kamrup	3	197	192	119	..	448	..	276	231	566	2 10 3	2 10 3	4 15 7
Darrang	1	30	22	13	..	240	..	23	206	469	10 14 6	10 6 7	21 5 1
Nowgong	1	70	57	42	..	300	..	227	297	624	5 10 11	5 10 11	10 15 1
Sibsagar	1	60	59	30	..	180	..	71	173	424	4 9 10	6 4 1	10 13 11
Lakhimpur	1	43	34	24	..	240	..	71	72	383	7 0 11	4 3 3	11 4 2
Garo Hills	1	67	60	42	..	..	..	71	214	525	4 0 0	4 12 0	8 12 0
Total for aided schools	30	1,729	1,597	1,137	240	6,476	..	4,072	5,256	16,044	4 3 3	5 13 5	10* 0 8
Ditto for 1893-94	28	1,633	1,543	1,133	405	6,373	..	4,073	4,637	15,488	4 6 0	5 10 4	10 0 7
UNAIDED.													
Sylhet	1	75	72	52	..	..	..	229	345	574	..	6 15 6	6 15 6
Total for unaided schools	1	75	72	52	..	..	..	229	345	574	..	6 15 6	6 15 6
Ditto for 1893-94	2	114	111	75	..	..	..	114	407	521	..	6 4 5	6 4 5
Grand total for Government aided and unaided schools	47	2,946	2,780	2,151	9,175	6,654	..	8,693	5,601	30,153	5 1 3	5 2 3	10 13 6
Ditto	44	2,947	2,791	2,098	9,772	6,373	..	8,687	5,044	29,876	5 13 6	4 15 6	10 13 0
for 1893-94													

* In calculating the cost of educating each pupil, the expenditure of the Tura school has been included.
† the average roll number (28) of Goalpara has been excluded.

The number of schools at work on the last day of the year was 47 with 2,946 pupils, against 44 schools with 2,947 pupils for the year before. The increase of three schools was due to the opening of two Local Board schools in the backward parts of Goálpára, with special sanction of Government, two new schools receiving aid, with the loss of an unaided school. The average number on the rolls decreased by eleven,—but the average daily attendance increased by 53, the latter being 77·3 per cent. of the former, against 75·1 per cent. for the year before. The percentages of attendance in Government, aided, and unaided schools were 77·6, 77·3, and 72·2, against 77·3, 74, and 67·5 for the year before, showing an improvement in aided and in unaided schools, while Government schools retained practically the same position they occupied the year before. The expenditure from Provincial Funds decreased by Rs. 597, while that from Local Funds, fees and other sources increased by Rs. 311, Rs. 6, and Rs. 557, making a net increase of Rs. 277 on direct expenditure; receipts thus covered 47·4 per cent. of the total direct expenditure, against 45·9 per cent. in the year before.

45. Government middle Vernacular schools are divided into two classes: (1) those under departmental management wholly supported from Provincial Funds and fees, and (2) those under the management of Local Boards supported from Local Funds and fees. The latter class came into existence, for the first time, in the year under report, and consists of two schools in the outlying parts of Goálpára; these are experimental schools, started mainly with the view of having training classes attached to them for the preparation of teachers for lower primary schools, and it is too soon to form any opinion of their work. The former class consisted of 14 schools, with 1,100 pupils, against the same number of schools with 1,210 pupils for the year before, showing a loss of 110 pupils; the loss of pupils was shared by all districts, except Sibságar, where there was a gain of two pupils. Nowgong has not yet recovered the effects of the outbreak of *kila-azár*, and shows a loss of 20 pupils. At schools located at headquarters, the starting of free municipal schools for the children of the poor probably affected the attendance; but little or no explanations have been given in the district reports. The average number on the rolls monthly and the average daily attendance have decreased by 70 and 51, respectively. With the decrease in the average number on the rolls, there was also a decrease of Rs. 122 in the receipts from fees; the net direct expenditure from Provincial Funds also decreased by Rs. 432, and thus the total expenditure decreased by Rs. 554; this was partly due to strict economy and the closing of the school at Tura. Of the total direct expenditure, 32·9 per cent. was covered by fees, against 33·1 per cent. for the year before.

46. The only changes under aided middle Vernacular schools were that two schools, one in Sylhet and one in Kámrúp, were added to the list. Thus, at the close of the year there were 30 schools with 1,729 pupils at work, compared with 28 schools with 1,623 pupils for the year before. With the exception of Goálpára and the Gáro Hills, the remaining districts show a slight improvement. There was also an increase in the average number on the rolls, and in the average daily attendance, which was more marked in the latter. The total direct cost of this class of schools came to Rs. 16,044, of which Rs. 9,328, or Rs. 58·1 per cent., was covered by receipts, against an expenditure of Rs. 15,488 for twenty-eight schools in 1893-94, of which Rs. 8,710, or Rs. 56·2 per cent., was covered by receipts.

47. The two unaided middle Vernacular schools reported last year were converted into unaided middle English schools towards the close of the year, and one school of this class was started in the Sylhet district.

48. Classified according to race or creed, 2,334, or 79·23 per cent., of the pupils were Hindus, 533, or 18·09 per cent., Muhammadans, and 79, or 2·68 per cent., were of other denominations, against 81·1, 17·07, and 1·83 per cent., respectively, for the year before. Thus, as the number of pupils was practically the same in both years, we see there was a real and percentage increase in the case of Muhammadans and those of other denominations.

49. Five boys, having passed the middle standard and remained on, have been returned in the high stage; 557, or 18·9 per cent., were in the middle stage; 697, or 23·66 per cent., were in the upper primary stage; and 1,687, or 57·26 per cent., were in the lower primary stage. The corresponding figures for 1893-94 were one in the high stage; 589, or 19·99 per cent., in the middle stage; 710, or 24·09 per cent., in the upper primary stage; and 1,640, or 55·65 per cent., in the lower primary stage. The changes are unimportant, and do not need any comment.

50. The following statement compares the results of the examination for middle Middle Vernacular Examination. schools and private students for the last two years :

Class of school.	1894.											1895.										
	Number of middle Vernacular schools.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the				Total.	Percentage.	Number who gained middle Vernacular scholarships.	Number of middle Vernacular schools.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the				Total.	Percentage.	Number who gained middle Vernacular scholarships.
					First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Passed by grace.								First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Passed by grace.			
Government ..	14	14	14	95	11	32	8	4	55	57.8	9	16	13	12	68	18	23	7	1	49	72.0	9
Aided ..	28	22	20	103	27	35	10	3	75	71.3	9	30	21	21	95	28	29	22	3	82	86.0	10
Unaided ..	2	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	33.3	..	1	2*	2	4	1	..	1	..	2	50.0	..
Private students ..	..	..	..	13	..	2	2	1	5	38.4	..	..	..	..	19	3	4	3	..	10	52.6	..
Total ..	44	38	35	217	38	70	20	8	136	62.6	18	47	36	35	186	50	56	23	4	143	76.8	19

* These two schools were raised to the status of middle English schools before the close of the year.

The three Government schools that did not send up candidates were the two new Local Board schools in Goálpára and a school in Sylhet ; the two unaided schools that sent up candidates were, before the close of the year, converted to middle English schools, and the statistics of these two schools appear under that head.

The number of competing schools fell from 38 to 36, and the number of candidates from 217 to 186. The number of passes rose from 136, or 62.6 per cent., to 143, or 76.8 per cent., and there is a marked improvement in the number of passes in the first division. Excluding private candidates, 167 against 204 in the year before competed ; and of these 133, or 79.6 per cent., were successful, against 131, or 64.2 per cent., in 1893-94. Full details are given in Appendix I. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of candidates, there was a slight improvement in the number of passes, and a marked improvement in the percentage of passes ; it is to be regretted that the number of candidates is rather on the decline than on the increase ; but this is due to a more careful selection of candidates than to any deterioration in this class of schools. The following statistics compare the result of the Middle Examination for middle Vernacular schools for the last five years :

Year.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
1890-91	... 232	137	59
1891-92	... 190	98	51.5
1892-93	... 189	129	68.2
1893-94	... 204	131	64.2
1894-95	... 167	133	79.6

51. The building for the aided high school at Maulvi Bázár, which was mentioned as being under construction in last year's report, has been finished, and was occupied in January. The school house at Jorhát is being built. Plans have been prepared for buildings for the aided high schools at Habiganj and Karimganj, and as soon as the necessary local subscriptions are forthcoming, these works will be undertaken. All the other high schools, both Government and aided, have suitable buildings, and year by year minor improvements are being made, with a view to have better ventilation and to make the rooms cooler.

Government middle schools, both at headquarters stations and in the mufassal, are, as a rule, well housed, and year after year the managers of aided schools are providing better buildings. In former years, Local Boards were in the habit of giving managers of aided schools small building grants, and with these grants and local subscriptions, school houses were built ; but the buildings were of a very temporary nature, so that after a couple of years there was little or nothing to show for the expenditure. Local Boards were impressed with the advisability of giving one or two substantial grants during a year, instead of a number of small ones, and, seeing that a better class of buildings were erected, that, by doing this, in a few years, most, if not all

of the aided secondary schools could be provided with good buildings for the same cost. The Boards, as a rule, have adopted this policy, and are giving substantial building grants, according to the urgency of the case, and the amount of local subscriptions forthcoming, and in a few years it is expected that all aided secondary schools will be provided with suitable buildings.

52. As in the preceding year, there were seven boarding houses maintained in connection with Government high schools; in these were 134 inmates on the 31st March, against 146 on the corresponding date last year. I have reason to believe that the average number attending, though not in all cases reported, was much larger; as, for instance, in Tezpur, there were only three inmates on the 31st March, while the average for the year was twelve. In Sylhet, the boarding house system is replaced by giving approved masters a capitation allowance for lodging pupils, and during the year, on an average, eleven pupils were thus provided with accommodation, nine being in residence on the last day of the year. The total expenditure on the seven boarding houses came to Rs. 2,946 (Rs. 1,493 on establishments and Rs. 1,453 on repairs and construction), against Rs. 4,243 (Rs. 1,483 on establishments and Rs. 2,760 on repair and construction) in the year before. The boarding house attached to the Sunámganj Aided High School was reopened and had four inmates at the close of the year; details are given in Appendix J. Heretofore, it has not been the practice to give a grant or provide boarding houses for middle schools, but pupils of middle schools at headquarters where there are boarding houses in connection with high schools are allowed to reside in these buildings, provided accommodation is not wanted for pupils of high schools; and in many cases they avail themselves of the permission. At some of the mufassal middle schools the pupils have erected boarding houses at their own cost, and in a few exceptional cases grants were given, both from Provincial and Local Funds, for this purpose. The system of having boarding houses in connection with secondary schools is no doubt a good one, and if funds were available I should like to see it extended.

53. The district reports are almost silent regarding the important subject of school discipline, but most of the head masters of high schools have devoted a paragraph to this subject. From what can be culled from the reports it is satisfactory to see that, as a rule, the discipline in schools and the moral behaviour of the pupils on the whole has been good. No really serious cases came up for orders during the year, and the cases reported may be classified as follows:—(a) using unfair means at school examinations; (b) presenting false certificates; (c) disrespect shown by pupils to teachers and other superiors; and (d) writing anonymous letters. For these offences, when brought home to the delinquent, adequate punishment was inflicted. The offences of producing false certificates and writing anonymous letters were almost confined to localities where there are private schools in proximity with Government or aided schools, and then chiefly where new private schools were started. There is no doubt that private schools, when well managed, may prove useful, by keeping up a healthy competition, but I fear in many cases they prove a great detriment to good discipline; for certainly, as a rule, I have found the discipline in private schools much laxer than in the neighbouring Government or aided schools, and this is well borne out by the percentage of daily attendance, which is usually less in the private school; and not only is it generally less in the private school, but usually the percentage also falls in the adjoining Government school, masters hesitating to enforce strict discipline in case their pupils should withdraw and join the private school. Take Gauhati, for example, in 1893-94 the percentage attendance was 78.5 of the average strength, this year it fell to 75.3, while that in the private high school was only 66.6; in this case not only have pupils threatened the masters that they would withdraw and join the private school when reproved for a fault, but also have sent anonymous letters to this office to the same purport; unfortunately, the writers were not discovered, and so have escaped punishment.

The text-book for the Entrance Examination by Mr. Tawney, which contains extracts having a direct bearing on conduct, is used in the first and second classes of high schools, and Mr. Nesfield's series of English Readers are generally used in the junior classes of our high schools; this series abounds in lessons on general conduct and morality. In middle English schools the text-book for the Middle Examination in English is "The Moral Class Book, Chamber's Educational Course." In middle Vernacular schools the Bengali text-books in use are those approved of by the Calcutta Text-Book Society. The Assamese text-books are those approved of by the Text-Book Committee, Nowgong; as far as practicable, those with lessons treating of conduct and general morality have been introduced. In the hill districts the text-books in use are mainly those brought out by the several Mission Societies, and contain useful lessons on morality. For Bengali and English readers we accept the books approved of by the Calcutta Text-Book

Committee ; and, as the list contains many books with useful lessons on morality, it has not therefore been considered necessary to prepare readers, specially for this province, in these languages. With regard to readers in the Assamese language, several manuscripts were submitted to the Nowgong Text-Book Committee, but were rejected ; and lately a manuscript intended for lower primary schools with lessons having a bearing on conduct and morality, has been submitted for approval. The attention of inspecting officers has been called to the importance of seeing that a high standard of morality is maintained in our schools, and what is now most wanted is the hearty co-operation of parents and guardians in helping us to maintain discipline, and improving the moral tone of our pupils.

A few cases of misconduct on the part of teachers have come to my notice, some due to injudicious management, others were falsification of returns, evidently made with a view to make their schools appear better than they really were ; the latter was confined to primary schools. In some few cases, transfer certificates have been refused on frivolous grounds, evidently with the intention of preventing the applicants from leaving the school ; some of these cases are still pending, permission having been granted to the applicants to join other schools without transfer certificates.

54. A regular course of physical exercise has been introduced into all Government high schools and Government middle and training schools at headquarters ; and some of the private high schools have also

started classes. While on tour during the cold weather, I saw many classes put through the exercises in physical drill, and, considering the short time they were at work, the pupils acquitted themselves most creditably. From the reports, and from what I have seen, these classes are becoming very popular, and there is no doubt the exercises in ordinary drill tend much to improve discipline in schools ; the difficulty of extending the scheme to mufassal schools lies in the want of trained teachers. When the scheme was first started, the masters of schools at headquarters were required to learn drill, and arrangements were made with the Inspector General of Police to have them taught. There was a good deal of tacit opposition on the part of some of the masters, but this is gradually disappearing ; and I am now glad to be able to report that, as a rule, the teachers are most loyal in doing what they can to encourage and promote physical training, and, as opportunities occur, trained teachers are being posted to mufassal schools, and classes opened. At the close of the year there was an examination in physical drill for all schools. Where this subject was taught, the pupils did well and earned the capitation grant, which goes towards a Sports Club. Besides training in physical exercise, Sports Clubs have been formed in most of the principal schools, and the boys seem to take a lively interest in cricket, foot-ball, and other outdoor games.

B.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

55. The following statement compares boys' primary schools for the last two years :

Upper Primary Schools for Boys.

			1893-94.			1894-95.		
			Schools.	Pupils.	Average number to each school.	Schools.	Pupils.	Average number in each school.
Government	...	...	1	26	26	1	35	35
Aided	...	...	96	3,422	36	102	3,763	37
Unaided	...	...	8	350	44	2	103	51
Total	...	...	105	3,798	36	105	3,901	37

Lower Primary Schools for Boys.

Government	...	...	13	186	14	14	176	13
Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	1,113	29,798	27	1,123	29,455	26
Aided	...	...	1,065	33,283	31	1,158	35,844	31
Unaided	...	...	124	3,660	30	175	5,263	30
Total	...	...	2,315	66,927	29	2,470	70,738	29
Grand total	...	...	2,420	70,725	29	2,575	74,639	29

The number of boys' upper primary schools was, as in the preceding year, 105, but the number of pupils increased by 103 ; boys' lower primary schools advanced by 155 and their pupils by 3,811 ; thus, on the whole, there was an increase of 155 schools and 3,914 pupils.

56. The changes that occurred during the last five years in the number of boys' primary schools, and the pupils attending them, are embodied in the following statement : PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	Upper primary.		Lower primary.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	102	3,888	1,992	56,231	2,094	60,119
1891-92	104	3,973	2,113	60,529	2,217	64,502
1892-93	105	3,829	2,244	64,393	2,349	68,222
1893-94	105	3,798	2,315	66,927	2,420	70,725
1894-95	105	3,901	2,470	70,738	2,575	74,639

From the above, it is seen that there have been little changes in upper primary schools, but that there has been a steady increase in the number of lower primary schools and the pupils attending them.

57. The following statement gives the classification of pupils in upper and lower primary schools for boys, according to race or creed, with an abstract for the year before :

Classification of pupils.

District.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.	Hindus.	Percentage.	Muhammadans.	Percentage.	Others.	Percentage.
Cachar ...	5,939	2,909	48·98	1,283	21·60	1,747	29·42
Sylhet ...	28,808	18,990	65·92	8,728	30·30	1,090	3·78
Goálpára ...	4,606	3,037	65·94	779	16·91	790	17·15
Kámrúp ...	10,608	8,908	83·97	921	8·68	779	7·35
Darrang ...	3,046	2,277	74·75	170	5·58	599	19·67
Nowgong ...	4,652	4,055	87·17	208	4·47	389	8·36
Sibságar ...	9,054	8,101	89·46	512	4·89	443	5·65
Lakhimpur ...	2,726	1,983	72·74	93	3·41	650	23·85
Nága Hills ...	270	32	11·85	1	·37	237	87·78
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	4,257	1	·02	4	·09	4,252	99·89
Gáro Hills ...	671	41	6·11	36	5·37	594	88·52
Total ...	74,639	50,334	67·44	12,735	17·06	11,570	15·50
Total for 1893-94 ...	70,725	48,366	68·39	11,475	16·22	10,884	15·39

From the foregoing, it appears there has been gain of pupils under each head and a percentage gain under the last two. Comparing with the similar statement in paragraph 68 of last year's report, it is seen that Hindus increased in all districts, except Kámrúp, Darrang, Sibsaágar, and Lakhimpur, where there was a loss of 75, 145, 140, and 260, respectively ; Muhammadans increased in all districts, except Goálpára, Darrang, and Sibsaágar, and in these the loss was 21, 16, and 4, respectively ; under "Others," the only important decrease was that of 203 pupils in Goálpára ; there was also a loss of 9 and 3 pupils in Sibsaágar and in the Nága Hills, respectively.

58. Full details of the stage of instruction of pupils in boys' primary schools (upper and lower) are given in General Table V. Comparing the returns for the last two years, it appears that for

both years six boys were returned in the high stage. In the upper primary stage there were 981 pupils (all boys), or 1·31 per cent., against 849 pupils (one girl), or 1·20 per cent. ; and in the lower primary stage 73,652 pupils (69,665 boys and 3,987 girls), or 98·67 per cent., against 69,870 pupils (66,372 boys and 3,498 girls), or 98·79 per cent. for the year before.

59. The following statement gives the distribution and principal particulars of these schools for the year under report, with abstracts for the year before :

Statistics of upper primary schools.

District.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Direct expenditure.						Cost of educating each pupil.				
		On rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls, monthly, during the year.	Average daily attendance.	From Government.			Other sources.			To Government.	To the public.	Total.		
					Provincial.	Local Funds.	Municipal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Fees.	Subscriptions and endowments.
GOVERNMENT.	1	35	28	24	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	275	9 13 1	...	9 13 1
Total for 1893-94	1	26	31	24	272	...	...	...	...	272	8 12 4	...	8 12 4
AIDED.	8	312	302	235	...	947	488	308	1,743	3 2 2	2 10 2	...	5 12 4		
Cachar	4,951	3,385	2,527	10,863 <td>3 1 5</td> <td>3 11 0</td> <td>...</td> <td>6 12 5</td>	3 1 5	3 11 0	...	6 12 5		
Sylhet	...	1,794	1,602	1,294	...	2,317	576	1,129	4,022	4 3 8	3 1 9	...	7 5 5		
Goalpara	...	566	548	396	...	1,159	665	371	2,435	3 6 7	2 8 5	...	5 15 0		
Kamrup	...	446	410	309	...	474	128	428	1,030	3 15 8	4 10 9	...	8 10 5		
Darrang	...	136	119	72	...	702	159	216	1,077	4 1 4	2 2 10	...	6 4 2		
Nowgong	...	214	172	127	...	693	360	156	1,209	2 11 2	2 0 1	...	4 11 3		
Sibsagar	...	278	257	196	...	231	17	72	320	13 9 5	5 3 9	...	18 13 2		
Lakhimpur	...	19	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	102	3,763	3,427	2,638	...	11,474	5,778	5,207	22,699	3 6 8	3 3 3	...	6 9 11		
Total for 1893-94	96	3,422	3,153	2,417	...	10,861	5,367	4,932	21,410	3 8 5	3 4 3	...	6 12 8		
UNAIDED.	1	53	39	29	...	...	43	117	160	...	4 1 7	...	4 1 7
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	6 4 2	...	6 4 2
Goalpara	...	50	46	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	103	85	71	...	...	43	405	448	...	5 4 3	...	5 4 3
Total for 1893-94	8	350	345	273	...	...	249	325	574	...	1 13 1	...	1 13 1
Grand total for upper primary schools	105	3,901	3,540	2,733	275	11,474	5,821	5,612	23,422	3 6 2	3 3 8	...	6 9 10		
Ditto for 1893-94	105	3,798	3,529	2,714	272	10,861	5,616	5,257	22,256	3 4 0	3 1 8	...	6 5 8		

As before mentioned, the number of boys' upper primary schools was, as in the preceding year, 105, but the number on the rolls, the average strength, and the average daily attendance, increased by 103, 11 and 19, respectively. The percentage of daily attendance on the average number on the rolls also shows a slight advance, being 77·2 against 76·9 per cent., distributed as follows : in the Government schools 85·7 per cent., in aided schools 76·9 per cent., and in unaided schools 83·5 per cent., compared with 77·4, 76·6, and 79·1, respectively, for the year before. The direct expenditure on this class of schools increased by Rs. 1,166, of which sum Rs. 560 was covered by receipts, thus the proportion of the cost of these schools that was covered by receipts was the same for the last two years, being 48·8 per cent. of the total expenditure.

60. There is only one school of this class, namely, the police school at Dibrugarh, which is under departmental management ; the school is attended exclusively by children of the police force, and, these being allowed free tuition, the whole cost of the school falls on Government (Provincial).

61. One school in Cachar, six in Sylhet, and one in Sibságar were brought on to the aided list during the year. In Goálpára one school was raised to the status of a Board's middle school, and aid was given to a new school ; in Sibságar one aided school closed ; and in Dibrugarh the school at Jaipur was transferred to the list of aided middle English schools. The net result was again of six schools, 341 on the rolls, 274 in the average number on the rolls, and 221 in average daily attendance. The total direct cost of this class of schools rose from Rs. 21,410 to Rs. 22,659, or by Rs. 1,289, that is, the increase was in proportion to the increase in the number of schools. Of the total expenditure, 48·3 per cent., was covered by receipts, compared with 48·8 per cent. in 1893-94.

62. The transfer of schools of this class to the aided list accounts for the falling off in the number of schools from eight to two. There was, however, another private school at work in Habiganj, which did not submit returns. The Deputy Inspector visited this school in March and found 23 pupils present.

63. The following statement exhibits the result of this examination for boys' upper primary schools, with an abstract for 1893-94:

District.	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of schools from which candidates passed.	Number of candidates who competed.	Number of candidates who were passed.					Number of scholarships awarded.
					In the first division.	In the second division.	In the third division.	Passed by grace.	Total.	
Cachar ...	8	4	4	22	4	8	5	1	18	4
Sylhet ...	47	35	32	99	24	33	23	2	82	21
Goálpára ...	20	12	6	23	...	6	1	2	9	3
Kámrúp ...	11	10	8	33	6	11	2	1	20	7
Darrang ...	4	3	3	11	1	5	2	...	8	4
Nowgong ...	7	3	3	8	...	1	4	1	6	1
Sibságar ...	6	3	2	16	...	4	2	...	6	5
Lakhimpur...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	105	70	58	212	35	68	39	7	149*	45
Total for 1893-94 ...	105	62	50	193	27	57	26	9	119†	43

* Excludes 23 candidates who passed (from middle schools 24 boys, from girls' schools 3 girls, and one private student).

† Excludes 34 candidates who passed (from middle schools 20 boys, from girls' schools 7 girls, and 7 private students).

The number of competing schools rose from 62 to 70, and successful schools from 50 to 58. The number of candidates and passes also increased, the figures being 212 candidates, of whom 149, or 70·2 per cent., were successful, as compared with 193, of whom 119, or 61·6 per cent., were successful in 1893-94.

The subjoined statement gives the results of this examination for candidates from boys' upper primary schools for the Surma and Brahmaputra Valley for the last five years, from which it is seen that the Surma Valley schools have recovered the ground lost in the preceding year :

Year.	Surma Valley.		Brahmaputra Valley.		Total.	
	Number of candidates.	Passes.	Number of candidates.	Passes.	Number of candidates.	Passes.
1890-91 ...	118	69	119	55	237	124
1891-92 ...	118	86	122	75	240	161
1892-93 ...	120	92	116	62	236	154
1893-94 ...	90	65	103	54	193	119
1894-95 ...	121	100	91	49	212	149

64. The following statement gives the distribution of boys' lower primary schools, with abstracts for the year before :

Boys' lower primary schools.

District.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Expenditure.						Total.	Cost of educating each pupil.		
		On rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	From Government.			Other sources.						
					Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions and endowments.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	To Government.	To the public.	Rs. a. p.		
Departmental—														
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	176	167	139	1,454	...	...	...	...	...	8 11 3	...	8 11 3
Total for 1893-94	13	186	182	124	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	7 7 11	...	7 7 11
Local Fund and Municipal—														
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,123	29,455	27,379	19,210	...	66,818	2,117	7,544	2,313	78,792	2 8 3	0 5 9	2 14 0	
Total for 1893-94...	1,113	29,798	27,662	19,945	...	66,510	1,836	8,078	1,967	78,391	2 7 6	0 5 10	2 13 4	

Aided—

Cachar	...	...	...	...	1,190	...	2,916	...	768	126	3,810	1 12 8	0 8 9	2 5 5
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14,620	...	32,711	...	10,740	1,287	44,933	1 11 4	0 9 11	2 5 3
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	282	...	657	...	...	1,103	1,760	1 12 5	2 15 8	4 12 1
Kamrup	...	...	...	...	1,030	...	3,127	...	397	270	3,794	2 2 9	0 7 5	2 10 2
Darrang	...	...	...	...	434	...	1,744	...	346	109	2,199	2 14 0	0 12 0	3 10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	2,187	...	3,901	...	496	...	4,397	1 12 6	0 3 7	2 0 1
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	2,544	...	6,271	...	961	1	7,233	1 10 10	0 4 1	1 14 11
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	205	...	880	...	71	953	1,733	3 3 2	0 4 7	3 7 9
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	32,447	37,968	4 6 10	5 6 7	9 13 5
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	4,123	...	5,521	...	...	1,080	2,680	1 5 5	7 13 11	9 3 4
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	554	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	2 14 2	1 15 2	4 13 4
Total ...	1,158	35,844	34,354	25,221	7,901	52,207	195	13,779	37,383	1,11,465	1 12 1	1 7 10	3 3 11	
Total for 1893-94	1,065	33,283	31,908	23,068	7,669	45,693	150	12,621	31,521	97,654	1 11 7	1 6 9	3 2 4	
Total for Government Local Fund and Municipal and aided pathsalas	2,295	65,475	61,900	44,570	9,355	1,19,025	2,312	21,323	39,696	1,91,711	2 1 9	0 15 9	3 1 6	
Ditto ditto ditto for 1893-94	2,191	63,267	58,852	43,137	9,033	1,12,203	1,986	20,699	33,488	1,77,409	2 1 6	0 14 9	3 0 3	
Unaided—														
Cachar	23	633	557	468	...	...	...	116	...	...	116	...	0 3 3	0 3 3
Sylhet	108	3,514	3,055	2,487	...	...	...	1,273	...	160	1,433	...	0 7 6	0 7 6
Goalpara	10	222	220	171	...	...	...	100	...	160	260	...	1 2 10	1 2 10
Kamrup	13	376	342	291	...	...	...	64	...	60	124	...	0 5 9	0 5 9
Darrang	3	69	61	48	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	0 1 6	0 1 6
Nowgong	6	161	118	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	8	191	162	113	...	...	...	48	...	51	99	...	0 9 9	0 9 9
Lakhimpur	2	41	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	0 1 7	0 1 7
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2	56	51	28	...	...	...	...	...	736	736	...	14 6 10	14 6 10
Total	175	5,263	4,606	3,741	...	...	...	1,607	...	1,171	2,778	...	0 9 7	0 9 7
Total for unaided pathsalas for 1893-94	124	3,660	3,230	2,579	...	...	...	972	...	358	1,330	...	0 6 9	0 6 9
Grand total	2,470	70,738	66,506	48,311	9,355	1,19,025	2,312	22,930	40,867	1,94,489	1 15 5	0 15 4	2 14 9	
Ditto for 1893-94	2,315	66,927	62,082	45,816	9,033	1,12,203	1,986	21,671	33,846	1,78,739	1 15 9	0 14 4	2 14 1	

Lower primary schools taken together advanced from 2,315 schools, with 66,927 pupils, to 2,470 schools, with 70,738 pupils, being a gain of 155 schools and 3,811 pupils. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance show a gain of 4,424 and 2,495, respectively, and the latter was 72·6 per cent. of the former, as compared with 73·7 per cent. in 1893-94. Provincial expenditure increased by Rs. 322, chiefly due to Mission societies, showing a larger proportion of expenditure from their fixed grants on boys' lower primary schools. With an increase in the number of schools that received grants-in-aid, the expenditure from Local and Municipal funds increased by Rs. 6,822 and Rs. 326: the receipts from fees and other sources also advanced by Rs. 1,259 and 7,021, respectively; thus, the expenditure on lower primary schools rose by Rs. 15,750, and 32·90 of the cost of these schools was covered by receipts, compared with 31·06 per cent. for 1893-94.

65. The lower primary school attached to the training school at Gauhati was closed, and the remaining two, those at Tezpur and Sibsagar, are to be closed, and the pupils of the training schools exercised in the art of teaching in the adjoining middle Vernacular schools. In the Naga Hills there were no changes in the number or distribution of schools, but the pupils increased by 8 and the average daily attendance by 9; and in the Garo Hills the schools advanced from 4 with 73 pupils to 6 with 85 pupils. The percentage of daily attendance on the average strength rose from 67·6 to 83·2 per cent. For the six schools in the Garo Hills the figure was 97·2 per cent., showing a daily attendance which is quite untrustworthy.

66. These schools are of two kinds, (1) the maintained schools, entirely supported by fixed pay and fees, and (2) the combined schools, which are supported by a small fixed grant and fees, supplemented by the amount earned under the rules for payments by results. The following statement compares these classes of schools for the last two years:

		1893-94.			1894-95.		
		Number of schools.		Total.	Number of schools.		Total.
		Maintained.	Combined.		Maintained.	Combined.	
Cachar	...	8	99	107	13	108	121
Sylhet	...	8	109	117	12	91	103
Goalpara	...	50	114	164	50	109	159
Kamrup	...	43	238	281	44	245	289
Darrang	...	24	71	95	33	69	102
Nowgong	...	17	55	72	17	65	82
Sibsagar	...	67	119	186	57	117	174
Lakhimpur	...	41	50	91	45	48	93
Total	...	258	855	1,113	271	852	1,123

The increase of thirteen maintained schools was due to Local Boards starting schools in backward places, where they considered combined or aided schools would not succeed. Under combined schools there was a decrease of three; in some cases Local Boards placed more schools under this class, and in other cases schools were transferred to the aided list. The question of such transfers entirely rests with the several Local Boards, and from the proceedings forwarded to this office, I feel convinced that each case was duly considered. For local fund and municipal lower primary schools taken together, there was an increase of ten schools, but a loss of 343 pupils; the average number on the rolls and average daily attendance also declined by 283 and 735, respectively, and the percentage of daily attendance fell from 72·1 in 1893-94 to 70·1 for the year under report. The falling off in the number of pupils and attendance has been

attributed to outbreaks of epidemics, and these affected schools situated in backward localities more than other schools. The total cost of this class of schools increased by Rs. 401, made up as follows: From Local and Municipal Funds taken together an increase of Rs. 589, but a decrease of Rs. 188 from receipts. Of the total cost of this class of schools, 12·5 per cent. was covered by receipts, compared with 12·8 per cent. in 1893-94.

67. The aided schools are of two kinds, (1) those under the management of the several mission bodies, and (2) those lower primary schools under private management, which receive aid under the rules for payment by results. The following statement compares the aided schools under mission management for the last two years:

	1893-94.			1894-95.		Schools.		Pupils.	
		Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.	In- crease.	De- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.
Sonthal Mission, Dhubri	...	4	118	4	105	...	...	...	13
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Darrang	...	22	346	24	289	2	...	...	57
American Mission Gáro Schools in Goálpára	...	16	283	17	291	1	...	8	...
„ „ Kámrúp	...	14	365	14	282	...	...	...	83
„ „ Gáro Hills	...	36	517	38	586	2	...	69	...
„ „ Nága Hills	...	10	190	9	194	...	1	4	...
„ „ Mikir Schools, Nowgong	...	9	165	7	150	...	2	...	15
Welsh Mission, Khási and Jaintia Hills	181	3,826	208	4,201	27	...	375	...	
Total	...	292	5,810	321	6,098	29	...	288	...

On the whole, the number of these schools advanced by 29, and the pupils by 288. In Darrang there was a loss of 57 pupils with a gain of two schools. Most of these schools are in the northern part of Mangaldai, and all through this subdivision the attendance was poor on account of *kála-azár*. The average daily attendance was 264, or 90·1 per cent. of the average number on the rolls, as compared with 267, or 79·2 per cent., in 1893-94. No explanation of this abnormally high percentage attendance has been given. In the Gáro schools in Kámrúp there was a loss of 83 pupils. In the Khási and Jaintia Hills there was a gain of 27 schools and 375 pupils; this advance, I found on enquiry, does not represent the work of one year, as it turns out that most of the increase was due to returning, for the first time, schools that were in existence in 1892-93 and 1893-94, so that the increase really represents part of the work of three years. In September 1889 the Mission was asked to include in the lists of schools sent by them to the Sub-Inspector, every school in existence, but from the remarks of the Secretary it appears that they only return a school when they are satisfied that it has become fairly prosperous. For schools for Mikirs there was a falling off of two schools and 15 pupils; regarding this the Secretary writes: "The Secretary was deterred from attempting to open new schools during the year by an intimation from the Sub-Inspector of Schools that school funds were low, and new schools should not be opened." The sanctioned grant to the American Mission at Nowgong for the purpose of maintaining schools amongst the Mikirs is Rs. 900; and of this only Rs. 480-7-0 was drawn. The Sub-Inspector had no authority to issue any such instructions; the grant was sanctioned by Government, and even the Chairman of the Local Board cannot reduce it without the approval of the Chief Commissioner. The Secretary of the Mission has been addressed on this subject. The only other point needing comment is the increase of two schools and 69 pupils in the Gáro Hills. I visited a good many schools in these hills last cold weather, and saw some improvement. In consultation with the Mission a course of instruction for lower primary schools and for lower primary examinations has been settled on, and the number of lower primary scholarships raised from two to six.

68. The following statement compares schools aided under the rules for payments by results :

	1893-94.		1894-95.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cachar ...	52	1,663	56	1,704	4	...	41	...
Sylhet ...	508	17,777	569	20,163	61	...	2,386	...
Goálpára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp ...	33	1,287	30	1,145	...	3	...	142
Darrang ...	6	225	11	381	5	...	156	...
Nowgong ...	63	2,247	59	2,179	...	4	...	68
Sibságar ...	97	3,937	100	3,864	3	...	...	73
Lakhimpur	14	337	12	310	...	2	...	27
Total ...	773	27,473	837	29,746	64	...	2,273	...

The net result shows that the number of schools increased by 64 and the pupils by 2,273.

69. For aided schools taken together there was an increase of 93 schools and 2,561 pupils on the rolls, 3,346 in the average number on the rolls, and 2,153 in the average daily attendance, which was 73·4 per cent. of the average strength, against 74·3 per cent. for the year before. The total cost of this class of schools rose from Rs. 97,654 to Rs. 1,11,465, or by Rs. 13,811. Of the increase, Rs. 7,020 was met by an increase in receipts, and of the total expenditure 45·8 per cent. was covered by receipts from fees and other sources, against 45·2 per cent. in 1893-94.

70. The unaided schools at the close of the year were 175, with 5,263 pupils, against 124 schools with 3,660 pupils for the year before, showing an advance of 51 schools and 1,603 pupils. From the district reports, I gather that 93 schools in the Surma were aided, namely, 8 in Cachar and 85 in Sylhet, but it has not been definitely stated whether these were the schools reported to have been at work in 1893-94; in Kámrúp, seven of the eight schools reported last year, in Sibságar two out of seven, and in Lakhimpur the one school in existence were taken on to the Board's lists; and in Goálpára six of the eight schools closed for want of pupils. The percentage of daily attendance on the average strength was 81·2, against 82·9 per cent. for the year before.

71. The following statement gives the budget allotments and expenditure by Local Boards on lower primary schools for native boys and girls for the year under report :

Local Board's budget allotments and expenditure on lower primary schools.

Local Board.	Allotment.		Expenditure.		Difference.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Silchar	8,298	7,298	+	1,000	
Hailákándi	4,682	4,157	+	525	
North Sylhet	11,135	8,121	+	3,014	
Sunámangj	8,631	6,941	+	1,690	
Habiganj	9,978	9,736	+	242	
South Sylhet	12,000	11,999	+	1	
Karimganj	9,872	7,219	+	2,653	
Dhubri	6,028	5,170	+	858	
Goálpára	5,148	4,977	+	171	
Gauhati	15,012	15,227	-	215	
Barpeta	5,355	5,727	-	372	
Tezpur	3,136	3,559	-	423	
Mangaldai	5,940	4,401	+	1,539	
Nowgong	8,845	8,359	+	486	
Sibságar	5,726	5,919	-	193	
Jorhat	6,075	5,920	+	155	
Golághát	5,000	5,299	-	299	
Dibrugarh	3,800	3,721	+	79	
North Lakhimpur	...	2,904	2,896	+	8	

South Sylhet, Dibrugarh, and North Lakhimpur were the only Boards which worked up to their estimates. The savings in Hailákándi, Habiganj, Goálpára and Jorhát do not need any special remarks ; in Nowgong the original estimate for lower primary schools was Rs. 7,686; in March this was raised to Rs. 8,845 ; but one of the Sub-Inspectors being on tour when the orders were received he was unable to pay off all arrears before the close of the year, so that a balance of Rs. 486 remained unspent. In Mangaldai there was a saving of Rs. 1,539, but really of this Rs. 476 was spent on the Mission training school at Tezpur. The prevalence of *kála-azár*, which seriously interfered with the efficiency of existing schools and prevented new schools budgetted for being started, has been assigned as the reasons for not utilising the balance. In Dhubri, the saving of Rs. 858 is accounted for by the abolition of two subsidised schools, and also that seven new schools which were budgetted for were not opened, but no explanation for not opening these schools has been given. It is unsatisfactory that such large amounts remained unspent in Silchar, North Sylhet, Sunámganj, and Karimganj. In some of these cases, as in North Sylhet, this was due to badly-prepared estimates ; in others to the estimated number of schools not being maintained. In the remaining five Boards the expenditure exceeded the estimates, the balance being met by transfers from savings from other budget heads.

72. Appendix K compares the number of lower primary schools for boys and the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March for the last two years. On the whole, there was an advance of 155 schools and 3,811 pupils, summarised as follows :
In Cachar a gain of 18 schools and 677 pupils ; in Sylhet, 79 schools and 2,790 pupils ; in Darrang, 16 schools and 6 pupils ; in Nowgong, 10 schools and 212 pupils ; in the Nága Hills, a loss of one school, but a gain of 12 pupils ; in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, 29 schools and 431 pupils, and in the Gáro Hills, 4 schools and 81 pupils, while in Goálpára there was a loss of two schools and 182 pupils, for which the subdivision of Goálpára is responsible ; in Kámráp a gain of nine schools but a loss of 19 pupils ; in Sibságar a loss of 8 schools and 173 pupils, due to a falling off in the Jorhát subdivision ; and in Lakhimpur a gain of one school, but a loss of 24 pupils. Excluding unaided schools, the subjoined statement contrasts the number of lower primary schools for the last two years, from which it is seen that there was an advance in every district, except Goálpára, Sibságar, and the Nága Hills :

				1893-94. Schools.	1894-95. Schools.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cachar	...	...	...	159	177	18	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	625	672	47	...
Goálpára	...	...	...	184	180	...	4
Kámráp	...	...	...	329	333	4	...
Darrang	...	...	...	124	138	14	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	144	148	4	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	284	275	...	9
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	105	105	...	...
Nága Hills	...	...	...	16	15	...	1
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	181	208	27	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	40	44	4	...
Total	...	...	...	2,191	2,295	118	14

73. The following comparative statement exhibits the result of the Lower Primary Examination for boys' lower primary schools for the last two years :

District.	Number of lower primary schools which sent up candidates.		Number of schools from which candidates passed		Number of candidates who competed.		Number of candidates who were passed.										Number of scholarships awarded.	
							In the first division.		In the second division.		In the third division.		Passed by grace.		Total.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cachar ..	66	66	49	46	156	162	36	26	31	30	2	11	13	7	82	74	14	15
Sylhet ..	284	343	246	271	777	868	382	284	150	200	25	54	25	32	582	570	44	42
Goalpara ..	59	49	29	24	138	123	7	11	19	23	9	12	8	12	43	58	9	9
Kamrup ..	179	203	153	150	640	656	121	112	164	133	59	46	34	37	378	328	33	35
Darrang ..	51	42	32	34	139	126	24	25	24	31	4	9	6	3	58	68	12	12
Nowgong ..	75	74	55	61	235	233	32	40	60	74	4	22	15	15	111	151	13	13
Sibsagar ..	110	121	60	79	321	368	24	38	68	84	18	34	16	22	126	178	27	26
Lakhimpur ..	45	35	26	16	130	101	14	4	19	11	6	9	2	3	41	27	13	12
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ..	35	31	32	18	95	82	51	27	17	7	4	1	1	5	73	40	9	7
Total ..	922	964*	684	699*	2,631	2,719*	691	567*	552	593*	131	198*	120	136*	1,494	1,494*	174	170*

* Excludes 108 candidates, of whom 34 girls and 2 boys appeared from the girls' middle primary and upper primary schools, 39 boys from the middle English and middle Vernacular schools for boys, and 33 boys from boys' upper primary schools; and of these 16 girls and 12 boys passed in the first, 3 girls and 15 boys in the second, one girl and 4 boys in the third division; 4 girls and 2 boys were passed by grace, and 9 girls and one boy granted scholarships.

The number of competing schools increased by 42 and these successful by 15. The number of candidates advanced from 2,631 to 2,719, or by 88, while the number of those who passed was 1,494, being the same figure as for the year before, thus 54·9 per cent. of those competing were successful, against 56·9 for the year before.

74. Excluding the schools in the Gáro and Nága Hills, as these schools do not send in candidates to the Lower Primary Examination, the following statement shows the number of schools, class by class, the number that competed and the number that were successful for the last two years :

		1893-94.					Percentage of successful candidates.	1894-95.					Percentage of successful candidates.
		Number of schools.			Number of candidates.			Number of schools.			Number of candidates.		
		Total on 31st March.	Competing.	Successful.	Competing.	Successful.		Total on 31st March.	Competing.	Successful.	Competing.	Successful.	
Maintained	...	258	68	34	174	70	40·3	271	52	29	137	66	48·2
Combined	...	855	436	304	1,226	614	50·1	852	408	283	1,123	562	50·0
Aided	...	1,019	416	345	1,228	809	65·9	1,111	494	381	1,443	858	59·5
Unaided...	...	124	2	1	3	1	33·3	175	10	6	16	8	50·0
Total	...	2,256	922	684	2,631	1,494	56·8	2,409	964	699	2,719	1,494	54·9

The relative positions of maintained, combined, and aided schools remain unchanged, the falling off in the number of maintained and combined schools that competed is accounted for by the most flourishing schools of these classes being transferred to the aided list. On the whole, the result of this examination may be considered fairly good.

SECTION V.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

75. Under this head are included (1) training schools and classes, (2) the William-son Artizan School, (3) Law classes, and (4) Technical examinations. The following abstract, which includes the training class for mistresses at Tura, maintained by the American Mission, contrasts the number of special schools and pupils on the rolls on the 31st March for the last two years :

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

Class of Institution.				1893-94.		1894-95.	
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	8	243	9	277
Ditto ditto mistresses	...	...	...	1	33	1	24
Guru training classes attached to schools	...	...	...	9	71	8	58
Artizan School, Dibrugarh	...	...	...	1	8	1	5
Law class	...	...	...	3	43	3	48
Total	...	...	...	22	398	22	412

76. The following statement gives the distribution and particulars for training schools and classes for masters for the year under report, with abstracts for the year before :

Training schools and classes for
masters.

District.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Direct expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.	
		On rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	From Government.		Total.	To Government.	Total.
					Provincial.	Local.			
Government Schools under Departmental Management.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar (Gunjong)	1	36	43	26	1,294	..	1,294	36 1 5	36 1 5
Kamrup	1	46	43	36	3,717	569	4,286	99 10 9	99 10 0
Darrang	1	17	11	8	513	364	891	79 11 7	81 0 0
Sibsagar	1	11	11	10	896	374	1,270	115 7 3	115 7 3
Lakhimpur	1	13	13	12	963	559	1,522	117 1 2	117 1 2
Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Shillong)	1	19	17	14	3,656	..	3,656	215 0 11	215 0 11
Total	6	142	133	106	11,039	1,866	12,919	93 8 2	93 9 10
Total for 1893-94	6	137	145	117	11,444	1,971	13,442	92 8 3	92 11 3
Aided under Private Management.									
Darrang (Tezpur)	1	20	22	17	..	476	1,052	21 10 2	47 13 1
Garo Hills (Tura)	1	86	80	68	1,138	..	3,116	14 3 7	38 15 2
Total	2	106	102	85	1,138	476	4,168	15 13 2	40 13 9
Total for 1893-94	2	106	104	87	1,224	464	4,300	16 3 8	41 5 6
Unaided Kamrup	1	29	33	28	..	..	400	..	12 1 11
Total	1	29	33	28	..	..	400	..	12 1 11

District.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Direct expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.	
		On rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	From Government.		Total.	To Government.	Total.
					Provincial.	Local.			
UNDER DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT.									
<i>Training Classes attached to the—</i>									
Hailakandi Government Middle School (Cachar)	1	11	10	9	Rs. ..	Rs. 865	Rs. 865	Rs. a. p. 86 8 0	86 8 0
Goálpára Government Middle School (Goálpára).	1	2	2	1	..	66	66	33 0 0	33 0 0
Nowgong Government Middle School (Nowgong).	1	13	11	10	180	294	474	43 1 5	43 1 5
Raha aided Middle Vernacular School (Nowgong).	1	6	6	5	..	164	164	27 5 4	27 5 4
Mangaldai aided Middle Vernacular School (Darrang).	1	12	11	9	..	471	471	42 13 1	42 13 1
Abolished class (Goálpára)	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
Chhatrasal Aided Middle Vernacular	1	4	4	3	..	65	65	16 4 0	16 4 0
Bijni Upper Primary (Goálpára)	1	2	2	1	..	50	50	25 0 0	25 0 0
Chakchaka aided <i>pathsala</i> (Kámrúp)	1	8	8	6	..	75	75	9 6 0	9 6 0
Total	8	58	54	44	180	2,059 ⁹	2,239 ⁹	41 7 4	41 7 4
Total for 1893-94	9	71	70	61	210	2,679	2,889	41 4 4	41 4 4
Grand total	17	335 [†]	327	263	12,357	4,401 [*]	19,726 ⁹	51 3 11	60 5 2
Grand total for 1893-94	17	314	319	265	12,878	5,114	20,631	56 6 5	64 10 9

Abolished class has been included.

* In calculating the total cost, Rs. 9, being the amount spent on an abolished class, has been included.
[†] Besides these 5 pupils held stipends in the Dacca Training School at a cost of Rs. 136.

While the number of schools and classes remained the same, the number on the rolls increased by 21 and the average strength by 8, but there was a decline of two in the average daily attendance, and the latter fell from 83·8 per cent. of the average strength to 80·4 per cent. The total expenditure, including stipends, fell from Rs. 20,631 to Rs. 19,726, showing a decrease of Rs. 905.

77. These schools, as in the preceding year, were six, there was a slight improvement in the number on the rolls, but a falling off in the average strength and daily attendance; the latter was 76·8 per cent. of the former, compared with 80·6 per cent. for the preceding year. The school at Gunjong is chiefly responsible for this, as the percentage in that school fell from 69·7 to 60·4 per cent. Provincial and Local Fund expenditure decreased by Rs. 405 and Rs. 105, respectively, and the total expenditure by Rs. 523, the savings having occurred under the head "Stipends to pupil teachers."

78. The two aided schools, that at Tezpur and that at Tura, show very little change; for the two schools taken together there was a decline of two in the average strength and daily attendance, while the number on the rolls on the last day of the year was the same. The percentage attendance was also practically the same for the last two years, the figures being 83·3 per cent. for the year under report, against 83·6 per cent. for the year before; the cost of these two schools fell from Rs. 4,300 to Rs. 4,168, or by Rs. 132.

79. The number of training classes attached to schools fell from 9 to 8, by the closing of three and the opening of two classes in the Goálpára district: two more classes are to be started in this district, attached to the two new Local Board middle schools. The roll number, average strength, and average daily attendance fell from 71, 70 and 61 to 58, 54 and 44, respectively, and the percentage of daily attendance on the average strength of from 87·1 to 81·5 per cent. With the decline in the number of pupils, there was also a decrease in expenditure, which fell from Rs. 2,889 to Rs. 2,239, or by Rs. 650.

80. The one unaided training school for masters is the school at Kinangao in Kámrúp, maintained by the American Mission, probably for the preparation of teachers for Gáro schools in that district.

81. The following statement gives the result of the Certificate Examinations for training schools and classes for the year under report, with an abstract for the year before :

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

Certificate Examinations.

District.	Name of school.	Vernacular mastership certificate.																		Guru certificate examination.					Grand total passed in 1894-95.	Grand total passed in 1893-94.		
		First grade.					Second grade.					Third grade.					Total passed.	Number passed.										
		Number of candidates.				Total.	Number of candidates.				Total.	Number of candidates.				Total.		Number of candidates.	High.	Medium.	Low.	By grace.	Total.					
		High.	Medium.	Low.	By grace.		High.	Medium.	Low.	By grace.		High.	Medium.	Low.	By grace.									Total.				
Government Schools.																												
Cachar ..	Gunjong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kámrúp ..	Gaubáti ..	9	..	3	3	..	6	5	1	..	2	1	4	10	4	5	1	..	10	20	12	..	10	2	..	12	32	21
Darrang ..	Tezpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	5	5	5
Sibságar ..	Sibságar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	1	..	4	4	1
Lakhimpur	Dibrugarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	1	1	4
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Shillong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	3	3	9	4	3	..	..	7	10	5
Aided School.																												
Darrang ..	Tezpur Mission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	3	..	3	3	3
Training Classes.																												
Cachar ..	Hailákándi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	2	..	6	6	6
Goálpára..	Goálpára ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Nowgong..	Nowgong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	4	6	6	6
Goálpára..	Bijni Upper primary.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Darrang ..	Mangaldai aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	3	..	4	4	3
Nowgong..	Raha aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	2	..	3	3	2
Goálpára..	Chatrasal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kámrúp ..	Chakchaka aided pathshala.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	4
Total ..	....	9	..	3	2	..	6	5	1	..	2	1	4	14	4	8	1	..	13	23	78	5	28	15	5	53*	76	60

* Besides these, 7 private candidates appeared, of whom only one passed.

N.B.—Two Assam Students at the Dacca Training School passed the Vernacular Mastership Certificate Examination, viz., one in the first and the other in the third grade.

As usual, the examination was held in April. For both classes of examinations, out of 106 candidates, 76, or 71·7 per cent., passed, as compared with 115 candidates for the year before, of whom 60, or 52·1 per cent., passed. For the Vernacular Mastership Certificate Examinations, there were 28 candidates, and 23, or 82·1 per cent., passed, against 24 for the year before, of whom 15, or 62·5 per cent., were successful, and for the Guru Certificate Examination 78 candidates competed, of whom 53, or 67·9 per cent., qualified, against 91 candidates, of whom 45, or 49·4 per cent., passed in 1893-94. On the whole, there was a marked improvement in the result of these examinations.

82. As far as statistics are available, the following statement shows the number of pupils who left after completing the course of training and the number employed as teachers in lower primary schools ; in addition to these, five ex-pupils of the higher sections of the Gauháti Training School received posts as pandits in middle schools :

					Number of pupils who left from second year.	Number employed as gurus, i.e., teachers in lower primary schools.
Government schools—						
Gauháti	...	...	...	...	13	10
Tezpur	...	...	...	...	7	5
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	9	8
Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	8	7
Shillong	...	...	...	...	...	5
Aided schools—						
Tezpur	...	...	...	...	Not received.	...*
Tura	...	...	...	...	10	9

* No information.

Training classes—

Hailákándi	...	...	...	...	6	6
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	Not received	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	14	4
Mangaldai	...	...	...	...	6	6
Raha ...	...	..	...	...	3	3
Chakchaka	...	...	...	...	4	3
Amguri	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kakragaan	{ subsidized	{	...	...	1	1
Tamarhat			...	...	1	1

83. Final orders regarding the removal of the Williamson Artizan School from Jorhát to Dibrugarh were received in October, and the school was removed to Dibrugarh in January. Under its new constitution, there is a lecturer to impart theoretical instruction in mathematics, engineering, and theoretical and practical instruction in surveying and drawing. The Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, Dibrugarh, have agreed to have the students of the sub-overseer class instructed in carpentry, blacksmith, foundry, moulding and fitting work, and also to train 15 apprentices in the same courses, for which the Company are to receive Rs. 600 a year from the Williamson Fund. The full course for sub-overseers extends over three years, and at present the number to be admitted is limited to two annually; these receive scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, but if, on passing the final examination after a course of three years' instruction, a pupil shows a marked aptitude for mechanical work and wishes to become a practical mechanic, his scholarship may be extended for two years for practical work. The apprentice scholarships are limited to five annually, and are tenable for three years in the railway workshop and are of the value of Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and Rs. 7 per mensem for the first, second, and third year, respectively. To be eligible for either of the two classes of scholarships, a boy must be a native of the Assam Valley, i.e., born of parents permanently domiciled in the Assam Valley, and not established there for temporary purposes only. It is too soon to pass any opinion on the working of the school. The last examination, as mentioned in last year's report, was held in May. Three students passed the theoretic portion of the final examination; one of these has since been employed as a sub-overseer, the other two are learning their practical work, one being placed on the work of the school building at Jorhát and the other under the overseer at Dergoan. Including the pupils at practical work, the number on the rolls and average strength was eight, with an average daily attendance of nearly seven.

84. The expenditure from the Williamson Trust Fund for 1894-95 is given below, and out of the accumulated savings, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. promissory notes for Rs. 9,000, at a cost of Rs. 9,385-11-1 were purchased, thus increasing the Trust Fund from Rs. 1,00,300 to 1,09,300.

Head of charges.					Amount.
					Rs.
Pay of Drawing Master and Lecturer	...	...	...	...	133
Ditto servants	...	...	...	...	8
Stipends in Artizan School	...	...	...	...	812
Ditto in Sibpur	...	...	...	...	495
Construction and repairs of school building	...	...	...	...	105
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	156
Total	...	...	...	...	1,709

85. These classes are wholly supported by fees, and were, as in the preceding year, three, with 48 names on the rolls, against 43 for the year before. The percentage of daily attendance was only

Law classes.

73.63 per cent. of the average strength. The following statement gives the particulars of these classes, with an abstract for the year before : SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Direct expenditure.		Cost of educating each pupil.	Number of pupils that competed for Pleaders Examination.	Number passed.
		On rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Fees.	Total.			
<i>Unaided.</i>					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Cachar ...	1	8	7	5	235	235	33 9 1	...	...
Sylhet ...	1	33	24	18	1,725	1,725	71 14 0	14	4
Gaubáti ...	1	7	7	5	275	275	39 4 7	...	...
Total ...	3	48	38	28	2,235	2,235	59 5 5	14	4
Total for 1893-94 ...	3	43	46	28	1,945	1,945	42 4 6	21	3

86. For the four medical scholarships there were fifteen candidates, four of whom were granted scholarships. The mechanical apprentice scholarships, tenable at Sibpur, were eight, that is, four for the Surma Valley and four for the Brahmaputra Valley and hill districts ; two of the latter, those paid from the Williamson Trust Fund, are for the present suspended. The special College Examination for admission to the Apprentice Department, Sibpur, has been abolished, and only pupils who have passed the University Entrance Examination, or have passed that examination in English and mathematics, or passed by Standard VII or VIII of the European Code, are now admitted, and, moreover, the number of admissions has been limited to sixty. Under the new conditions no applications for scholarships were received during the year under report, so there were no awards.

SECTION VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

87. The following statement compares the schools for native girls, the number of pupils on the rolls for the last two years, and shows that the schools advanced by 22 and the pupils by 653 : FEMALE EDUCATION.

Class of instruction.	1893.			1894.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Average number to each school.	Schools.	Pupils.	Average number to each school.
Aided middle Vernacular ...	2	57	28	2	52	26
„ upper primary ...	2	137	68	2	146	73
Unaided upper primary ...	...	...	...	1	48	48
Lower primary managed by Local and Municipal Boards.	141	1,988	14	160	2,489	16
Lower primary, aided by Local and Municipal Boards.	19	539	28	21	633	30
Lower primary, unaided ...	26	439	17	26	445	17
Total ...	190	3,160	17	212	3,813	18

Statistics of girls' schools.

88. The distribution of girls' schools with important particulars is given in the subjoined statement, with abstracts for the year before :

District.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Expenditure.						Cost of educating each pupil.		
		On rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	From State.			Other sources.			To Government.	To the public.	Total.
					Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscription and endowments.	Total.			
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Girls' Middle Vernacular Schools.</i>													
<i>Aided.</i>													
Goalpara (Dhubri)...	1	37	37	28	...	180	180	...	132	492	9 11 8	3 9 1	13 4 9
Lakhimpur (Dibrugarh)	1	15	18	12	...	240	180	...	24	444	23 5 4	1 5 4	24 10 8
Total aided middle Vernacular schools	2	52	55	40	...	420	360	...	156	936	14 2 11	2 13 4	17 0 3
Total for 1893-94	2	57	48	33	...	420	330	...	129	879	15 10 0	2 11 0	18 5 0
<i>Girls' Upper Primary Schools.</i>													
<i>Aided.</i>													
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2	146	149	104	177	...	...	32	1,042	1,251	1 3 0	7 3 3	8 6 3
Total	2	146	149	104	177	...	...	32	1,042	1,251	1 3 0	7 3 3	8 6 3
<i>Unaided.</i>													
Cachar	1	48	40	30	...	...	...	...	240	240	...	6 0 0	6 0 0
Total aided and unaided schools	3	194*	189	134	177	...	...	32	1,282	1,491	0 14 11	6 15 3	7 14 2
Total for 1893-94 ..	2	137	153	104	221	...	...	...	1,076	1,297	1 7 1	7 0 6	8 7 7

FEMALE
EDUCATION.

The middle school at Dhubri shows some improvement, but there was a falling off in the school at Dibrugarh, and for both schools taken together the percentage of daily attendance on the average strength rose from 68·7 to 72·7 per cent. Under upper primary schools there was an increase of one unaided school, the lower primary school under the Welsh Mission at Silchar being raised to this status, and also an improvement in the percentage of daily attendance on the average strength for this class of schools, the figure being 70·9 per cent., compared with 67·9 for the year before. Lower primary schools taken together advanced from 186 to 207, or by 21, and the pupils from 2,966 to 3,567, or by 601; the average strength and average daily attendance also rose by 492 and 320 respectively, and the latter was 74·0 per cent. of the former, as compared with 75·5 per cent. for the year before.

For girls' schools taken together, there was an increase of 22 schools, 653 on the rolls, 535 in average strength, and 357 in average daily attendance; but the percentage of daily attendance on the average strength fell from 75 to 73·8 per cent., for which lower primary schools were responsible. With an increase in the number of schools, there was also an increase in the total cost, which rose from Rs. 13,288 to Rs. 14,800, or by Rs. 1,512, and the cost to Government also rose from Rs. 9,206 to Rs. 10,298, or by Rs. 1,092; thus, the percentage of the cost of girls' schools to Government on the direct expenditure was 69·6 per cent., against 69·2 per cent. for 1893-94.

89. The total number of native girls under instruction came to 7,544, against 6,388, showing a gain of 1,156. The girls were distributed in schools as follows:—In girls' middle schools, 52 girls; in girls' upper primary schools, 189 girls; in girls' lower primary schools, 3,277 girls; in special schools, 23 girls; and in boys' schools, 4,003 girls. The following statement gives the district distributions of girls in boys' schools for the last two years, and shows that there was an advance of 495 girls, which was distributed over all districts, except Goálpara, Kámrúp, Lakhimpur, Darrang, and the Nága Hills; in the latter two districts the decrease was only one:

District.							1893-94.	1894-95.
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	370
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	1,368
Goálpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	136
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	325
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	81
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	106
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	361
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	47
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	29
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	957	1,064
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	116
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,508	4,003

90. Classified according to race or creed the pupils (girls and boys) in girls' schools

Classifications. stood as follows:

	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895.	Hindus.		Muhammads.		Others.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Girls' middle schools	52	48	92·31	.....	.....	4	7·69
„ upper primary schools.	194	41	21·13	.....	.....	153	78·87
„ lower „ „	3,567	2,478	69·47	489	13·71	600	16·82
Total	3,813	2,567	67·32	489	12·83	757	19·85
Total for 1893-94	3,160	1,980	62·66	514	16·26	666	21·08

The actual and percentage decrease under Muhammadans is to be regretted.

91. Full details of the stage of instruction are given in General Table V, and it is only necessary to mention here that 10 girls were in the middle stage, 4 boys and 51 girls in the upper primary stage, and 291 boys and 3,457 girls in the lower primary stage of instruction.

92. The Shillong Upper Primary Girls' School sent up two girls to the middle English and four to the Upper Primary Examination, two girls passed the Middle English Examination and one obtained a scholarship, another girl passed the Upper Primary Examination. The Cherra Upper Primary Girls' School sent up one girl to the Upper Primary Examination, she passed and obtained an upper primary scholarship. These schools also sent up 3 and 7 girls, respectively, to the Lower Primary Examination, and passed 2 and 4. The upper primary school at Silchar sent up one girl to the Upper Primary and five girls to the Lower Primary Examination; but they all failed. The girls' school at Nowgong sent up two girls to the Upper and one girl to the Lower Primary Examination, the latter passed. The girls' Mission school at Nowgong sent up two girls to the Upper Primary and one boy and one girl to the Lower Primary Examination, one of the girls passed the former, and the boy and girl the latter, examination,—and the Bengali Girls' School at Shillong sent up one girl to the Upper and one girl to the Lower Primary Examination; both passed, and the latter obtained a lower primary scholarship. The following statement gives the results of the Lower Primary Examination for girls' schools with an abstract for the year before :

	Number of primary schools sending candidates.	Number of schools from which candidates passed.	Number of candidates who competed.	Number of candidates passed.					Number of scholarships awarded.
				In the first division.	In the second division.	In the third division.	Passed by grace.	Total.	
Jachar
Sylhet	3	2	7	2	...	...	2	2
Goálpára	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
Kámrúp	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Darrang	1	1	4	4	...	...	4	1
Nowgong	2	2	3*	2	1	...	3	...
Sibságar	2	1	4	...	1	...	1	1
Khási and Jaintia Hills	4	4	10	6	1	...	7	3
Total	14	13	30	15	3	1	*19	8
Total for 1893-94	13	11	45	19	14	...	1	†34

* Includes 2 boys who passed in the first division from girls' schools one obtained a scholarship.

† Includes 6 boys who passed (two in the first division, three in the second division, and one by grace).

93. The following statement compares the number of girls who passed departmental examinations during the last two years :

	1893-94.					1894-95.				
	Number of girls passed at the					Number of girls passed at the				
	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
From girls' schools	1	7	28	36	2	...	1	24	30
„ boys' „	1	11	12	...	...	...	12	12
Total	1	8	39	48	2	...	1	36	42

FEMALE
EDUCATION.

The falling off is chiefly due to girls' lower primary schools in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, which passed only six girls, against sixteen in 1893-94.

94. The Sylhet Union held their examinations in March, and the following statement Sylhet Union. compares the results of the last two years :

				Sylhet Union examination standards for										
				Special.	Seventh year.	Sixth year.	Fifth year.	Fourth year.	Third year.	Second year.	First year.		Total.	
											A.	B.		
1893-94...	{	Of applicants	...	...	2	...	3	6	18	66	108	241	413	857
		Of competitors	...	...	...	...	3	3	13	48	79	181	336	663
		Passed from ... {	Zenanas	...	...	...	3	...	6	4	10	18	15	56
			Schools	...	...	...	...	1	5	25	59	120	213	423
Total passed ...				...	...	3	1	11	29	69	138	228	479	
1894-95...	{	Of applicants	...	...	3	2	...	5	29	58	173	290	454	1,014
		Of competitors	...	...	1	2	...	2	17	44	140	227	311	744
		Passed from ... {	Zenanas	...	...	1	...	1	6	11	15	18	17	69
			Schools	...	...	1	...	1	4	27	99	188	248	568
Total passed ...				...	2	...	2	10	38	114	206	265	637	

SECTION VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

(A) EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION
OF SPECIAL
CLASSES.

95. The aided school at Shillong is the only school of this class in the province. In July last, Miss Jones, with the sanction of Government, made over the school to Miss Blake, and she, with two assistants, is now carrying on the work. On the 31st March, there were 26 names (18 girls and 8 boys) on the rolls, with an average strength and average daily attendance of 24 and 21, against 18, 23, and 19, respectively, for the year before. The Government grant, as in the preceding year, was Rs. 1,680, and the receipts from fees and other sources since July came to Rs. 1,544. Receipts prior to July have not yet been brought to account. The annual examination, according to the Bengal standard for this class of schools, was held in the end of October, and on the whole the pupils did well.

(B) MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

96. The following statement shows the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in the several classes of institutions for the last two years :

				1893-94.			1894-95.		
				Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadans.	Percentage of Muhammadans.	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadans.	Percentage of Muhammadans.
Public Institutions—									
Arts College	...	...	...	25	2	8.00	19	3	15.79
High schools	...	...	...	3,462	453	13.08	3,769	521	13.82
Middle English schools	...	...	...	3,984	660	16.57	4,084	606	14.84
Vernacular "	...	...	...	3,004	503	16.74	2,998	533	17.78
Upper primary "	...	...	...	3,935	622	15.81	4,095	647	15.80
Lower " "	...	...	...	69,893	11,367	16.26	74,305	12,577	16.93
Training and other special schools	...	...	...	578	139	24.05	573	97	16.92
Total				84,881	13,746	16.19	89,843	14,984	16.67
Private Institutions—									
Advanced	...	...	...	2,585	714	27.62	2,389	598	25.03
Elementary	...	...	...	5,059	4,061	80.27	4,513	3,981	88.21
Total				7,644	4,775	62.46	6,902	4,579	66.34
Grand total				92,525	18,521	20.02	96,745	19,563	20.22

Excluding Manipur and the Lushai Hills, the proportion of Muhammadans on the population is about 27·4 per cent., and the percentage of Muhammadan pupils on the total number of pupils in public institutions was 16·67 per cent.; and this was very fairly distributed over all classes of institutions. Comparing the figures for the last two years, there was an increase of 1,238 Muhammadan pupils, the percentage also increased by ·48, and all the plains districts except Darrang and Goalpara shared in the increase. Under private institutions there was a loss of 196 Muhammadan pupils, but the proportion of Muhammadan pupils rose from 62·46 to 66·34 per cent.; on the whole, the number advanced by 1,042, and the percentage by ·2.

97. The expenditure from the Mohsin Fund for the year under report came to Rs. 773, out of an allotment of Rs. 800, as detailed below :

Hheads of charges.						Amount.
						Rs.
Part pay of Maulvis of the Sylhet Government High School						260
Scholarships @ Rs. 3 ...						341
Two-thirds schooling fees						155
Admission fees						9
Prizes						8
Total						773

98. Out of 2,136 successful candidates, 247, or 11·5 per cent., were Muhammadans, compared with 212, or 10·2 per cent., for 1893-94. Twenty-eight gained scholarships, against twenty for the year before.

Examinations.

Details are given in the subjoined statement :

				Number of successful candidates.		Scholarships.
				Total.	Muhammadans.	
First Arts Examination	...	...	...	7	1	.....
Entrance ditto	...	...	...	94	4	3
Middle English Examination	...	...	...	77	6	1
Ditto Vernacular ditto	...	...	...	227	21	3
Upper Primary ditto	...	...	...	178	26	4
Lower ditto ditto	...	...	...	1,553	189	17
				-----	-----	-----
Total	...	...	...	2,136	247	28

99. This institution during the year received a monthly grant of Rs. 30 from the North

Phulbari Madrasah, Sylhet.

Sylhet Board. Its staff of teachers has been strengthened, and an advanced class opened. The number of pupils fell

from 115 to 85, the average strength from 129 to 82, and the average daily attendance from 94 to 68. The percentage attendance, however, shows improvement, having risen from 72·8 to 82·9 per cent. of the average strength. The Deputy Inspector reports that the loss of pupils was partly caused by a number of pupils leaving in the beginning of the year, on account of punishment that was inflicted for insubordination; the loss of such pupils is not really a matter to be regretted. The expenditure came to Rs. 565, of which Rs. 267 was given by the North Sylhet Local Board, Rs. 43 were collected as fees, and the balance, Rs. 255, was met from the income of the bequeathed property.

SECTION VIII.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

PRIVATE IN-
STITUTIONS.

100. The following statement includes all private schools that furnished returns for the year under report, and an abstract for the year before :

District.	Advanced teaching.				Elementary schools teaching a vernacular only or mainly.		Elementary <i>maktabs</i> — <i>Korun</i> schools.				Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.		Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit <i>tols</i> .											
					Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Cachar	5	148	2	22	..	..	44	517	..	..	..	..	51	687
Sylhet	11	450	34	663	..	..	144	3,151	5	92	..	..	194	4,356
Goálpára .. .. .	..	..	1	28	2	38	2	28	..	..	..	..	5	94
Kámrúp .. .. .	..	..	46	1,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	47	1,026
Darrang .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	8
Nowgong .. .. .	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
Sibságar .. .. .	..	..	2	54	2	45	5	163	..	..	4	261	13	523
Lakhimpur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	6	159	7	174
Gáro Hills .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24
Total	16	598	86	1,791	6	107	197	3,882	5	92	11	432	321	6,902
Total for 1893-94	21	715	98	1,870	20	477	203	3,947	4	70	15	565	361	7,644

The above shows a loss of 40 schools and 742 pupils. Comparing with the previous year, under the head, "Advanced teaching" Arabic and Persian schools decreased by five and the pupils by 117, due to the disappearance from the returns of five schools of this class in Sibságar, but whether they ceased to exist, or did not submit returns has not been stated, and Sanskrit *tols* declined by 12 schools and 79 pupils, for which the Sylhet district was chiefly responsible. The decrease of 14 elementary schools teaching a vernacular only or mainly, and 370 pupils is really unimportant, as these schools are purely adventure schools started by ex-pupils,—they have no stability, do little good, and their number fluctuates from year to year. Under *maktabs* the decline of six schools and 65 pupils was due to the usual fluctuations, as also was the decline of four schools and 133 pupils under other schools not conforming to departmental standards. Accounting for the falling off in the number of private institutions, the Deputy Inspector of the Surma Valley writes : "It is not that all these schools furnish returns to the department ; but the information embodied in this report has been mostly collected through the agency of the primary schoolmasters. It cannot, therefore, be said to be exhaustive." Again, the Deputy Inspector, Central Assam, writes : "The table excludes several schools, both in Darrang and Nowgong, which did not furnish any returns, but about the existence of which I am certain." The Deputy Inspector, Lower Assam, also reports that some Sanskrit *tols* did not submit returns. The inference to be drawn is that the fluctuations in the number of private institutions is chiefly caused by fairly accurate returns being available one year and not another. We can only use moral influence in obtaining the bulk of the returns, and, if teachers fail to submit returns there is no way of obtaining them ; for this reason, explanations as to the cause of the advance or decline of a certain class of these institutions seem to me to have very little weight.

101. The examinations for *tols* under the new rules were held in January. For the Sanskrit first examination 53 *tols* competed and 35 were successful, against 47 competing *tols* in 1893-94, of which 38 succeeded in passing pupils, and 157 candidates appeared, of whom 69 were successful, against 167 and 79 respectively for the preceding year. At the time of the examination, in Kámrúp, many pupils presented themselves for examination without having previously submitted their names, and, as examination papers consequently were not available, they were not allowed to appear. Three of the stipends to teachers for the Brahmaputra Valley, not being taken up in that valley, were granted to teachers in the Surma Valley. The Sanskrit second examination was held for the

first time in the year under report. Fourteen *tols* competed, sending up 28 candidates, and 8 *tols* passed 11 candidates ; one stipend to teachers, not being taken up by a school in the Brahmaputra Valley, was transferred to Sylhet, as were also three stipends to pupils. The following statement shows the particulars for these examinations : PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Result of the Sanskrit First Examination.

Number of schools.		Number of stipends granted to teachers.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in translation and in other subjects.	Number of scholarships awarded to successful candidates.
Competing.	Successful.				
Cachar ...	1 ...	...	1	...	...
Sylhet ...	19 13	6	76	28	5
Goálpára ..	1* 1	...	3	3	...
Kámrap ..	32† 21	9	77	38	6
	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	53 35	15	157	69	11
	—	—	—	—	—

* This *tol* competed for the second examination also.

† Three of these *tols* competed for the second examination also.

Result of the Sanskrit Second Examination.

			Number of schools.		Number of stipends granted to teachers.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in translation and in other subjects.	Number of scholarships awarded to successful candidates.
			Competing.	Successful.				
Cachar ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Sylhet ...	...	...	5	5	5	15	8	7
Goálpára ...	...	...	1*	1	...	1	1	1
Kámrap ...	...	...	7†	2	2	11	2	2
			—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	...	...	14	8	7	28	11	10

* This *tol* competed for the first examination also.

† Three of these *tols* competed for the first examination also.

The examination for *maktabs* was held under the Rules of 1887. Five *maktabs* competed, sending in 17 candidates, and 4 *maktabs* were successful, passing 7 candidates. One *maktab* in Cachar and 3 in Sylhet received rewards, and one pupil from Cachar and 2 from Sylhet *maktabs* gained prizes. The following statement gives the result of this examination :

			Number of <i>maktabs</i> .		Number of candidates.	Number passed.
			Competing.	Successful.		
Cachar ...	...	...	1	1	5	1
Sylhet ...	...	...	4	3	12	6
			—	—	—	—
Total ...	...	...	5	4	17	7
			—	—	—	—

SECTION IX.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT BOOKS.

PREPARATION
AND DISTRI-
BUTION OF
TEXT BOOKS.

102. The Nowgong Text Book Committee held seven meetings, against five in the preceding year; these meetings were all held between the 24th November 1894 and the 31st March 1895, earlier in the year meetings could not be held, as up to November they were not able to get a quorum together. Twenty manuscripts were examined, against twenty-five in the preceding year; some of these were manuscripts remaining over from the year before, and others were manuscripts that had been returned for corrections, and were resubmitted. Out of the twenty manuscripts examined, two were approved, ten returned for correction, and eight rejected. At the close of the year eight manuscripts were unexamined. Most of the works unexamined were received in March 1895. The classification of the works and result of the Committee's examination is appended:

Subject.	Examined.				Returned for correc- tion.	Not examined.
	Number.	Approved.	Rejected.			
Prose	8	1	3	2
Poetry	5	...	2	3
Grammar	1	...	1	...
Mathematics	8	1	1	5
Geography	4	...	...	3
Science	1	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...
Total	28	2	8	10

103. The following is the revised list of Assamese text books. Books out of print have been struck off the list, but will be replaced on new editions being published, and intimation to that effect sent to this office:

LITERATURE.

Name of book.	Author's name.	Where procurable.
1. Laráputi	Gunabhiram Barua	Nowgong.
2. Hitasádhika	Padmabati Devi	Ditto.
3. Assamia Larámitra	Gunabhiram Barua	Ditto.
4. Padyamála	Padmahans Gosvami	Ditto.
5. Kavya Kusum	Gunabhiram Barua	Ditto.
6. Sikshá Sár	Padmahans Gosvami	Ditto.
7. Páthmála	Hem Chandra Barua	Gauhati.
8. Hitakatha, Parts I and II	Purna Kanta Sarma	Dibrugarh.
9. Ujupáth	Baladev Mahanta	Nowgong.
10. Jnánámkur	Chandra Sekhar Barua	North Gauhati.
11. Nitikathá	Jajnesvar Sarma	Sibsagar.
12. Nitisár	Syad Taibulla	Gauhati.
13. Jnánámkur, Parts I and II	Nara Nath Mahanta	Nowgong.
14. Larábodh	Lambodar Bara	Tezpur.
15. Kabitámála, Parts I and II	Bhola Nath Das	Gauhati.
16. Hitakatha	Jajnesvar Sarma	Sibsagar.
17. Hitopades	Tulsi Ram Bezbarua	Nowgong.
18. Chinta Tarangini, Parts I and II	Bhola Nath Das	Gauhati.
19. Jnánámkur	Purna Kanta Sarma	Dibrugarh.
20. Nitikatha	Bishnu Priya Devi	Nowgong.
21. Pratham and Dvitiya Sikshá	Tulsi Ram Barua	Ditto.
22. Larápáth, Part III	Jay Chandra Chakravarti	Gauhati.
23. Jnánamanjuri	Revananda Pandit	Sibsagar.
24. Sáhitya Bichár	Satya Nath Bara	Gauhati.
25. Akhyánmálá	Baladev Mahanta	Nowgong.
26. Kabitáhár, Part I	Ratnesvar Mahanta	Ditto.
27. Nitipáth	Benudhar Rajkhoa	Dibrugarh.

Name of book.

Author's name.

Where procurable.

BIOGRAPHY.

1. Biography of the late Ananda Ram Dekhial Phukan.	Gunabhiram Barua	... Nowgong.	PREPARATION AND DISTRI- BUTION OF TEXT BOOKS.
2. Sudharmar Upakhyan	Srimati Padmabati Devi Phukanani,	Ditto.	

PRIMER.

1. Larádarsak	... Munshi Yar Muhammad	... Sibságar.
2. Lárápáth, Parts I and II	... Jay Chandra Chakravarti	... Gauháti.
3. Lará Nijaputhi	... Brajapati Banarji	... Ditto.
4. Barnabodh, Parts I and II	... Madhu Ram Das	... Nowgong.
5. First, Second, and Third Books of Reading.	Kali Ram Barua	... Gauháti.
6. Barna Sikshá, Parts I, II, and III.	Baladev Mahanta	... Nowgong.
7. Sisupáth, Parts I and II	... Dharmesvar Gosvami	... Tezpur.
8. Adhipáth, Parts I and II	... Kali Nath Hazarika	... Sibságar.
9. Lará Sikshá, Parts I and II...	Panindra Nath Gogai	... North Lakhimpur.

GRAMMAR.

1. Assamese Grammar	... Hem Chandra Barua	... Gauháti.
2. Assamia ditto	... Dina Bandhu Tarkalankar	... Tezpur.
3. „ Larár Vyakaran	... Hem Chandra Barua	... Gauháti.
4. Assamese Grammar	... Dharmesvar Gosvami	... Tezpur.
5. Asubodh Vyakaran	... Narayan Sarma Vidyabhusan	... Gauháti.
6. Vyakaran Manjari	... Jay Chandra Chakravarti	... Ditto.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Mental Arithmetic, Parts I and II.	Mahim Chandra Chakravarti	... Dhubri.
2. Ganit Sástra	... Purnánanda Sen	... Nowgong.
3. Byabaharik Maukhik Ganana	Rajani Kanta Chakravarti	... Barpeta.
4. Karyya Siksha	... Kali Ram Barua	... Gauhati.
5. Ganan Pustak	... Sakhawat Ali	... Ditto.
6. Ankapath	... Dibakar Sarma	... Sibságar.
7. Ankabodh	... Jajnesvar Sarma	... Ditto.
8. Maukhik Anka	... Jay Chandra Chakravarti	... Gauháti.
9. Assamese Arithmetie	... Narayan Sarma	... Ditto.
10. Mental Arithmetic	... Kali Nath Hazarika	... Sibságar.
11. Ganit Bodh	... Mahim Chandra Chakravarti	... Dhubri.
12. Aryyabali	... Baladev Mahanta...	... Nowgong.
13. Ganitámkur	... Ditto	... Ditto.
14. Maukhik Arrya	... Mahes Chandra Gosvami	... Ditto.
15. Dharapath	... Kali Nath Hazarika	... Sibságar.

HISTORY.

1. Assam Buranji	... Gunabhi Ram Barua	... Nowgong.
2. History of India, Parts I and II.	Dharmeswar Gosvami	... Tezpur.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Geography for Assamese Children.	... Gunabhiram Barua	... Nowgong.
2. Physical Geography	... Lambodar Datta	... Sibságar.
3. Ditto ditto	... Isananda Bharali...	... Ditto.
4. Geography of Assam	... Munshi Hasmat Ullah	... Gauháti.

Name of book.

Author's name.

Where procurable.

GEOMETRY.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. Geometry | ... | ... | Sakhawat Ali | ... | Gauháti. |
| 2. Khetraparichay | ... | ... | Jajnesvar Sarma | ... | Sibságar. |

MENSURATION AND SURVEYING.

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---------------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. Parimiti | ... | ... | Hali Ram Das Medhi | ... | Gauháti. |
| 2. Mensuration and Surveying... | | | Bhola Nath Das | ... | Ditto. |
| 3. Bhumiparimán, or Treatise on Simple Mensuration in As-samese. | | | Kali Ram Barua | ... | Ditto. |
| 4. Bhumiparimán | ... | ... | Brajapati Banarji | ... | Ditto. |
| 5. Saral Bhumiparimán | ... | ... | Prabhat Chandra Sarasvati | ... | Ditto. |

SCIENCE.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Padarthavidiya | ... | ... | Munshi Sakhawat Ali | ... | Gauháti. |
| 2. Translation of Dr. Cuning-
ham's Sanitary Primer and
of "Way to Health." | | | | ... | Office of Director
of Public In-
struction, Assam,
Shillong. |
| 3. Bastu Siksha | ... | ... | Lakshmi Ram Bara | ... | Gauháti. |
| 4. Catechism of Dr. Cuningham's
Sanitary Primer. | | | Bapu Ram Sarma | ... | Ditto. |
| 5. Svasthyabidhi | ... | ... | Nara Nath Mahanta | ... | Nowgong. |
| 6. Ratna Mani | ... | ... | Rud Ram Bardaloi | ... | ..... |

J. WILLSON,

Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

RETURNS.

PREScribed STATEMENTS.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE I.
Abstract Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1894-95.
 (For details, see General Table III.)

Area and population.			—	Public institutions.									Private institutions.		Percentage of
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns ^a and villages.	Population.		University Education.			School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand total.	
				Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Total area in square miles. 49,004.	Towns... 18	Males ... 2,798,908	{ Institutions { For males ... " females.	1	123	2,575	17	8	2,724	102	214	3,040	{ Institutions to number of towns and villages. { 17.74 1.28		
	Villages 17,117	Females.. 2,636,335		.....	2	210	1	1	214	.....	5	219	
			Total ...	1	125‡	2,785	18	9	2,938	102	219	3,259	19.02		
			{ Scholars ... { Males ... Females ...	19	10,650	70,947	336	196	82,148	2,389	4,421	88,958	{ Male scholars to male population of school-going age. † 21.20 Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ‡ 1.94		
				.....	68	7,453	23	18	7,562	..	92	7,654		
			Total ...	19	10,718‡	78,400	359	214	89,710	2,389	4,513	96,612	11.85		

^a A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
[†] The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
[‡] Exclusive of the Manipur Middle English School, with 133 pupils.

Δ municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1894-95.
(For details, see General Table IV.)

General Table IV.																	
Total direct expenditure on public instruction. §										Total indirect expenditure on public instruction. §							Total expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
		Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
For males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Institutions	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For males	3,755	1,82,221	2,17,911	19,726	4,234	4,27,847	...	27,152	38,715	46,672	40,385	4,090	12,604	1,69,618	6,16,567	...	...
For females	...	936	13,864	1,078	3,224	19,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,755	1,83,157	2,31,775	20,804	7,458	4,46,949	...	27,152	38,715	46,672	40,385	4,090	12,604	1,69,618	6,16,567	...	...
2. (a) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Provincial Expenditure on public instruction.																	
(b) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Local Fund Expenditure on public instruction.																	
(c) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Municipal Expenditure on public instruction.																	
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-16 to total expenditure on public instruction.																	

3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	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Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
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* The percentages required for 2(a), 2(b), 2(c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 27, 28, 29, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

|| Exclusive of Rs. 986 on the Manipur Middle English School

B.—EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE III.
Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam for the official year 1894-95.

[illegible]

* Exclusive of the Manipur Middle English School, with 133 scholars (average roll monthly 121, average daily attendance 82; Hindus 124 and Muhammadans 2, others 7).

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1894-95.

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.						
			1			2			3			4						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.																		
High English ..	10	1,904	604	...	...	479	...	...	339	...	...	482	...	...	1,904	...	...	1,904
Middle English ..	4	738	199	...	...	296	...	...	98	...	...	215	...	...	738	...	...	738
Middle Vernacular ..	39*	2,885	...	...	...	483	...	...	765	...	...	1,614	...	...	2,882	...	...	2,882
Total ..	14	1,100	2	...	...	237	...	...	259	...	...	544	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,100
For girls ..	2	42	3	...	...	311	...	...	403	...	...	890	...	...	42	...	...	42
Total ..	1	75	...	...	...	9	...	...	27	...	...	39	...	...	75	...	...	75
For girls ..	123	10,666	1,158	...	...	2,200	...	...	2,430	...	...	4,617	...	...	10,650	...	...	10,666
Total ..	2	52	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	33	...	...	52	...	...	52
Total Secondary Schools ..	125	10,718	1,158	...	...	2,200	...	...	2,430	...	...	4,617	...	...	10,650	...	...	10,718
PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.																		
Upper Primary ..	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	20	...	...	35	...	...	35
Lower Primary ..	102	3,763	...	...	...	6	...	...	778	...	...	2,515	...	...	3,728	...	...	3,763
Total ..	103	3,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	...	...	2,535	...	...	3,763	...	...	3,798
For girls ..	14	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	150	...	...	176	...	...	176
Upper Primary ..	1	28,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	21,523	...	...	27,489	...	...	28,388
Lower Primary ..	21	1,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	969	...	...	1,033	...	...	1,067
Total ..	1158	35,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	23,086	...	...	33,161	...	...	35,844
For girls ..	175	5,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,814	...	...	4,932	...	...	5,263
Total ..	2,575	74,939	...	...	...	6	...	...	981	...	...	58,155	...	...	70,692	...	...	74,939
FOR GIRLS.																		
Upper Primary ..	2	146	...	...	...	6	...	...	30	...	...	110	...	...	146	...	...	146
Lower Primary ..	156	2,410	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1,647	...	...	2,244	...	...	2,410
Total ..	158	2,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	1,757	...	...	2,390	...	...	2,556
For girls ..	21	633	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	...	...	598	...	...	633	...	...	633
Total ..	210	3,761	...	...	...	8	...	...	47	...	...	2,777	...	...	3,466	...	...	3,761
Total Primary Schools ..	2,785	78,400	...	...	...	8	...	...	47	...	...	5,890	...	...	70,947	...	...	78,400
Grand total	2,910	89,118	1,158	...	...	11	2,217	...	52	3,415	...	63,001	5,335	...	81,597	7,521	...	89,118

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Province of Assam during the official year 1894-95.

Nature of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.					Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
1																					
Arts College—																					
First Examination in Arts																					
Schools of General Education—																					
Matriculation																					
Boys																					
Middle School Examination																					
Boys																					
Girls																					
Upper Primary ditto																					
Boys																					
Girls																					
Boys																					
Girls																					
Lower ditto ditto																					
Upper																					
Lower																					
Schools of Special Instruction—																					
Training School Examination for Masters																					

^a Includes 1 Middle English and 7 Middle Vernacular Schools.
[†] Includes 2 Middle English, 4 Middle Vernacular, and 12 Upper Primary Schools.
[‡] Includes 2 Middle English and 2 Upper Primary Schools.

B.—EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1894-95.

Objects of Expenditure.		Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.																	
		In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.														In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.																	
		In institutions managed by														In institutions managed by																	
		The Department.														The Department.																	
		Private persons or Associations.														Private persons or Associations.																	
		Municipal Boards.														Municipal Boards.																	
		Total.														Total.																	
		Endowments and other sources.														Endowments and other sources.																	
		Subscriptions.														Subscriptions.																	
		Fees.														Fees.																	
		Municipal grants.														Municipal grants.																	
		Local rates or cesses.														Local rates or cesses.																	
		Provincial grants.														Provincial grants.																	
		Average daily attendance.														Average daily attendance.																	
		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.														Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.																	
		Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.														Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.																	
		Number of institutions.														Number of institutions.																	
		Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.														Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.																	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																																	
For boys, Middle Schools { English																																	
" girls, " " Vernacular																																	
Total																																	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																																	
For boys { Upper primary																																	
" Lower " " "																																	
" girls { Upper " " "																																	
" Lower " " "																																	
Total																																	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																																	
School Education, (Training Schools and classes for Masters																																	
Special. { Other Schools																																	
Total																																	
Buildings																																	
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)																																	
Total																																	
Inspection																																	
Scholarships { Arts Colleges																																	
held in { Professional Colleges																																	
Secondary Schools { Primary																																	
Miscellaneous																																	
Total																																	
Grand total																																	

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 15 of General Table IV.

11.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 28 and 29 respectively of General Table IV.

III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous should be shown only in columns 16, 31, and 32, and not in the other columns. The expenditure in columns 10 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 28 and 29, respectively, of General Table IV.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on European and Eurasian Schools, Assam, for the official year 1894-95.

Objects of Expenditure.		Public Institutions																								Total expenditure from						
		Under public management.												Under private management.																		
		Managed by Government.						Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.						Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						Unaided.												
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.			Fees.	All other sources.	Grand total.		
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. School Education, } Shillong, European and Eurasian Special, } Girls	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,680	...	...	1,424	...	120	3,224	...	...	...	...	1,080	...	...	1,424	120	3,224
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,680	...	...	1,424	...	120	3,224	...	...	...	...	1,680	...	...	1,424	120	3,224

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in the European and Eurasian Schools, Assam, at the end of the official year 1894-95.

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.					Total.													
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower (secondary middle) stage, but have not passed the Matricu- lation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower stage.																		
			1			2			3			4						5												
			Boys.			Girls.			Total.			Boys.			Girls.			Total.			Boys.			Girls.			Total.			
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						
For girls ... { Aided English—Shillong, European and Eurasian ... }	1	26	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	4	5	3	11	14	2	2	4	8	18	26							
			...	...	...	2	1	3	1	4	5	3	11	14	2	2	4	8	18	26							
Total ...	1	26	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	4	5	3	11	14	2	2	4	8	18	26							

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS

APPENDIX A.

Classification of Pupils according to Religion in Public Institutions.

District.	Population.			Number of pupils on 31st March.			Percentage.		
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Cachar Plains ...	239,934	112,846	14,762	3,530	1,359	1,891	1·42	1·20	7·43
North Cachar ...	8,221	15	10,705						
Sylhet ...	1,016,068	1,123,984	14,541						
Goálpára ...	209,482	124,455	118,367	3,867	976	917	1·85	·78	·81
Kámrúp ...	445,197	55,350	133,702	10,320	1,041	838	2·32	1·88	·63
Darrang ...	195,937	18,454	93,370	2,815	208	638	1·44	1·13	·68
Nowgong ...	214,269	14,137	115,735	4,416	269	435	2·06	1·90	·38
Sibságar ...	418,725	19,805	18,744	9,472	739	472	2·26	3·73	2·52
Lakhimpur ...	227,234	8,086	18,733	2,713	199	689	1·19	2·46	3·67
Nága Hills ...	4,438	209	118,220	60	3	259	1·35	1·44	·22
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	4,567	820	192,517	116	32	5,258	2·54	3·90	2·73
Gáro Hills ...	11,393	5,597	104,580	79	66	703	·69	1·18	·67
Manipur ...	...	...	...	124*	2	7	...	...	...
Total ...	2,995,465	1,483,758	953,976	61,625	14,984	13,234	2·05	1·01	1·39
Ditto for 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	58,723	13,746	12,412	1·95	·92	1·30

* Manipur is included in total, but excluded in calculating percentages.

APPENDIX B.

Percentage of Pupils in Public Institutions on Children of a school-going age.

District.	Males of school-going age.	Females of school-going age.	Pupils actually at school.		Percentage of males and females at school to males and females of a school-going age.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	14,190	15,494	3,835	1,571	27·03	10·14	18·21
Sibságar ...	36,149	32,441	10,111	572	27·97	1·76	15·57
Kámrúp ...	48,154	46,983	11,585	614	24·06	1·31	12·82
Cachar, including hill tracts ...	30,551	27,420	6,067	713	19·86	2·60	11·70
Sylhet ...	165,140	158,048	32,127	3,203	19·44	2·02	10·92
Nowgong ...	26,668	24,952	4,924	196	18·46	·78	9·91
Lakhimpur ...	20,460	17,647	3,499	102	17·11	·57	9·45
Goálpára ...	35,494	32,351	5,480	280	15·43	·86	8·48
Darrang ...	24,207	21,957	3,518	143	14·53	·65	7·93
Gáro Hills ...	9,181	9,053	709	139	7·72	1·53	4·65
Nága „ ...	9,329	9,100	293	29	3·14	·32	1·74
Manipur ...	..	...	133*	...	...	...	...
Total ...	419,523	395,446	82,281	7,562	19·58	1·91	11·00
Ditto for 1893-94 ...	...	...	78,459	6,397	18·67	1·62	10·40

* Manipur is included in total, but excluded in calculating percentages.

APPENDIX C.

Return showing the number of Assam Students reading in Bengal and Assam Arts Colleges that passed the University Examinations.

Name of school from which the pupil matriculated.	Number of pupils in University.		Number who passed F. A. in 1895.	Number of pupils in University.		Number who passed B. A. in 1895.
	First year.	Second year.		Third year.	Fourth year.	
Government—						
Silchar	3	7	3	1	2	1
Sylhet	18	18	13	7	9	1
Dhubri	4	7	1	3	3	...
Gauháti	4	6	4	6	1	1
Tezpur ... ..	...	3	2	...	2	...
Nowgong ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Sibságar	4	3	1	1	1	1
Jorhát	5	3	...	2	3	...
Dibrugarh	3	5	2	1	1	1
Shillong	2	10	1	2	...	...
Aided—						
Habiganj	5	4	2	1	4	2
Sunámganj	3	5	...	...	2	...
Maulvi Bázár ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
National Institution, Sylhet	4	5	1	3	2	...
Murarichand	1	2	1	...	...	...
Barpeta ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sibságar ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	..
Golághát ... ..	...	3	2	...	...	...
Total	56	86	37	27	30	7

APPENDIX D.

Classification of Pupils in High Schools according to Religion.

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Hindus.	Percent- age.	Musal- mans.	Percent- age.	Others.	Percent- age.
1890-91	3,325	2,770	83·31	418	12·57	137	4·12
1891-92	3,452	2,878	83·37	435	12·60	139	4·03
1892-93	3,473	2,913	83·88	453	13·04	107	3·08
1893-94	3,462	2,871	82·93	453	13·08	138	3·99
1894-95	3,769	3,130	83·05	521	13·82	118	3·13

APPENDIX E.

Results of Entrance Examination for High Schools for last five years.

Name of School.				1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		
				Number of candidates who appeared.	Number passed.	Number of candidates who appeared.	Number passed.	Number of candidates who appeared.	Number passed.	Number of candidates who appeared.	Number passed.	Number of candidates who appeared.	Number passed.	
Government.														
Assam Valley.	Dhubri (Goálpára)	...	...	11	8	10	5	12	9	9	4	3	3
	Gauhati (Kámrúp)	...	...	10	4	14	11	11	7	9	5	13	8
	Tezpur (Darrang)	...	...	5	3	5	3	8	7	3	1	9	6
	Nowgong	...	...	7	3	10	3	9	9	2	2	4	3
	Sibságar	...	...	3	2	3	2	4	4	8	6	6	4
	Jorhát (Sibságar)	...	...	11	3	6	3	10	3	8	6	5	...
	Dibrugarh (Lakhimpur)	...	...	8	5	3	2	5	5	3	3	7	3
	Unaided.													
	Barpeta (Kámrúp)	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	2	6	1	8	2
	Bezbarua (Sibságar)	...	...	6	...	3	...	5	2	4	1	3	1
Golághát Bezbarua (Sibságar)				No school.				4	4	5	4	5	2	
Jorhát				Ditto.				No school.				...	6	1
Total				62	29	58	29	72	52	57	33	69	33	
Government.														
Surma Valley.	Silchar (Cachar)	...	...	15	7	7	5	8	8	4	2	8	6
	Sylhet	...	...	23	13	28	25	23	18	22	20	26	19
	Aided.													
	Habiganj (Sylhet)	...	...	18	6	14	4	15	8	14	4	14	7
	Sunámganj ( „ )	...	...	9	3	5	5	11	8	7	3	8	5
	Maulvi Bázár ( „ )	...	...	No school.		5	1	5	4	4	3	6	4
	Unaided.													
Murarichand	...	...	17	1	10	5	14	11	12	5	6	5	
National Institution				11	4	13	7	20	11	18	12	14	5	
Total				93	34	82	52	95	68	81	49	82	51	
Government.														
Hill Districts.	Shillong (Khási and Jaintia Hills)	...	...	2	1	7	5	13	9	7	2	10	7
	Ditto Mission (Khási and Jaintia Hills).			5	4	Amalgamated with the Shillong Government High School.								
	Unaided.													
Shella (Khási and Jaintia Hills)				No school.				No school.				2	1	
Total				7	5	7	5	13	9	7	2	12	8	
Grand total				162	68	147	86	181	129	145	84	163	92	

APPENDIX F.

Candidates who have obtained Junior Scholarships from Assam.

No.	Name of Scholar.	Age.	School from which the Scholarship is obtained.	College where Scholarship is made tenable.
<i>Scholarship, Rs. 25 per mensem.</i>				
1	Devendra Nath Sen Gupta...	14	Gauhati ...	Presidency College, Calcutta.
2	Amar Nath Ray ...	15	Sunámganj Jubilee ...	Ditto ditto.
<i>Brahmaputra Valley Scholarship, Rs. 20 per mensem.</i>				
1	Bharat Chandra Das ...	18-6	Gauhati ...	City College, Calcutta.
2	Suryya Kanta Barua ...	14-8	Sibsagar Government ...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
3	Gopal Chandra Bhuyan ...	17	Gauhati ...	City College, Calcutta.
4	Devendra Nath Nath ...	16	Dhubri ...	Ripon " "
5	Manik Ram Kakati ...	19-5	Tezpur ...	City " "
6	Jogindra Nath Barua ...	13-8	Golághát Bezbarua ...	Presidency College, Calcutta.
7	Sahaja Nanda Gosvami ...	14-5	Tezpur ...	City College, Calcutta.
8	Ikram Rassul ...	15-10	Gauhati ...	Presidency College, Calcutta.
9	Minadhar Hazarika ...	18	Sibsagar Bezbarua ...	General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
10	Nabin Chandra Hazarika ...	15-10	Nowgong ...	City College, Calcutta.
11	Narendra Nath Barua ...	15	Golághát Bezbarua ...	Presidency College, Calcutta.
12	Lalit Chandra Das ...	16	Barpeta ...	Free Church Institution and Duff College, Calcutta.
13	Kesavananda Bharali ...	16-8	Sibsagar Government ...	General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
14	Lokadhar Sarma Barua ...	22-8	Jorhát Bezbarua ...	Presidency College Calcutta.
<i>Hills District Scholarship, Rs. 20 per mensem.</i>				
1	Hari Charan Ray ...	15-5	Shella ...	Dacca College.
2	H. Gatphoh ...	17-11	Shillong ...	Free Church Institution and Duff College, Calcutta.
3	Rabu Ray ...	15-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
4	Homewell ...	14-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
<i>Surma Valley Scholarship, Rs. 15 per mensem.</i>				
1	Jogindra Nath Chaudhuri ...	18-6	Sylhet National ...	Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.
2	Jatindra Kumar Basu ...	18-3	" Government ...	Dacca College.
3	Jagannath De ...	18	Murarichand Collegiate, Sylhet.	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
4	Uma Prasanna Bisvas ...	15-4	Sylhet Government ...	City College, Calcutta.
5	Jogindra Chandra De ...	15-3	Silchar ...	Dacca College.
6	Bipin Chandra Chakravarti ...	15-11	Sylhet Government ...	City College, Calcutta.
7	Trailokya Nath Das ...	17	Habiganj ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
<i>Scholarship given to Muhammadans, Rs. 15 per mensem.</i>				
1	Mafizur Rahman ...	18-3	Sylhet Government ...	Calcutta Madrassa.
2	Abdul Gani ...	19	Habiganj ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
<i>Scholarships awarded to other than Natives of the Brahmaputra Valley or Hill Districts reading in Schools in those parts of the Province, Rs. 20 per mensem.</i>				
1	Binod Bihari Das ...	14-6	Tezpur ...	Presidency College, Calcutta.
2	Devendra Chandra Chaudhuri ...	15-6	Shillong ...	Hooghly College.
3	Bankim Chandra Datta ...	15	Dibrugarh ...	Presidency College, Calcutta.
<i>Rs. 15 per mensem.</i>				
4	Sailendra Nath Gangopadhyay ...	15-2	Tezpur ...	Dacca College.
5	Surendra Nath Maitra ...	16	Ditto ...	Presidency College, Calcutta.
6	Sarat Chandra Chakravarti ...	18-5	Ditto ...	Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.
7	Devendra Kisor Dhar ...	17-6	Shillong ...	General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

APPENDIX G.

Return showing the present position of Pupils who left High Schools from the First Class.

Name of School.				Number that left during 1894-95.	Number that received appoint- ment.	Number of Apprentices.	Number un- employed.
<i>Government.</i>							
Silchar	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Sylhet	...	...	...	10	1	3	6
Dhubri	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Gauhati	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Tezpur	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
Nowgong	...	...	...		None.		
Sibsagar	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Jorhat	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Dibrugarh	...	...	...		None.		
Shillong	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
<i>Aided.</i>							
Habiganj	...	...	...	5*	3	...	1
Sunamganj	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Maulvi Bazar	...	...	...	}	Not received.		
Karimganj	...	...	...	
<i>Unaided.</i>							
National Institution	...	...	...	16	...	3	13
Murarichand	...	...	...	11†	...	2	4
Barpeta	...	...	...	}	Not received.		
Sibsagar (Bezbarua)	...	...	...	
Golághat ( „ )	...	...	...	
Jorhat ( „ )	...	...	...	
Shella	...	...	...	
Gauhati	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	63	9	13	35

* Of 1 nothing is known.

† Of 5 nothing is known.

APPENDIX H.

Result of Examination for Middle English Schools.

District.	Number of middle English schools.			Number of schools sending examinees.						Number of examinees.						Number passed.						Number who gained middle English scholarships.	Number who gained middle Vernacular scholarships.	
	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.		Aided.		Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.		Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.		Unaided.	Total.				
					Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.				Competing schools.	Successful schools.				Competing schools.	Successful schools.			Competing schools.			Successful schools.
Cachar	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	25	2	2	25	4	2	4	3	2	58	7	5	1	1	
Sylhet	...	24	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	...	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	40	55	55	2	2	33	33	7	7	42	42	79	4	51	73	16	7	84	12	9	9		
Total for 1893-94	3	40	7	50	2	2	34	33	4	5	66	59	67	4	56	54	10	2	60	13	9	9		

* Excludes two girl candidates from the Shillong Mission Girls' School; one passed in the first division and obtained a scholarship, and the other passed in the third division.

APPENDIX I.

Result of Examination for Middle Vernacular Schools.

District.	Number of Middle Vernacular Schools.			Number of schools sending examinees.								Number of examinees.				Number passed.			Number who gained middle Vernacular scholarships.
	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.		Unaided.		Total.		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		
				Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.										
Sylhet	3	14	1	2	2	11	11	13	10	55	...	65	9	51	...	60	5		
Gaolpara	2	8	...	...	...	6	6	7	...	18	1	19	...	13	1	14	3
Kamrup	5	3	...	5	5	1	1	6	32	11	...	43	24	8	...	32	3		
Darrang	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	3	7	1	...	8	3	1	...	4	1		
Nowgong	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	3	12	3	5	1	9	3		
Sibsagar	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	2
Lakhimpur	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	11	...	...	11	6	...	...	6	2
Garo Hills	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...
Total	16	30	1	13	12	21	21	36	68	95	4	167	49	82	2	133	19		
Total for 1893-94	14	28	2	14	14	22	20	38	95	106	3	204	55	75	1	131	18		

Result of Examination for Middle English Schools before the close of the year 1894-95.

* Of these, two schools were raised to the status of Middle English Schools before the close of the year 1894-95.

APPENDIX J.

Boarding-houses attached to Government High Schools.

School.			Number of boarders the institution can accommodate.	Number of boarders on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Sanctioned yearly expenditure for establishment, head money, and contingent charges.	Expenditure.		Total.
							Establishment, head money, and contingent charges.	Construction and repairs.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silchar	...	...	16	8	9	192	177	219	396
Sylhet	...	...	...	9	11	300	137	...	137
Dhubri	...	...	36	25	27	168	226	231	457
Gauhati	...	...	30	22	...	245	245	250	495
Tezpur	...	...	36	3	12	144	144	179	323
Nowgong	...	...	40	31	31	195	191	203	394
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...
Jorhat	...	...	14	13	...	144	133	129	262
Dibrugarh	...	...	24	20	...	240	240	242	482
Total			196	134	...	1,712	1,493	1,453	2,946
Corresponding total for preceding year			198	146	...	1,553	1,483	2,760	4,243

APPENDIX K.

Lower Primary Schools for Boys.

Districts and subdivisions.					Boys' lower primaries.							
					1893-94.		1894-95.					
					Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.	Increase of pupils.	Decrease of pupils.
Cachar	{	Silchar	...	...	101	2,942	117	3,524	16	...	582	...
		Hailakandi	...	...	81	2,008	83	2,103	2	...	95	...
Total	...	...	...	...	182	4,950	200	5,627	18	...	677	...
Sylhet	{	North Sylhet	...	...	133	4,857	143	5,095	5	...	...	...
		Sunámganj	...	...	105	3,086	117	3,476	12	...	...	...
		Habiganj	...	...	156	5,479	171	5,534	15	...	...	...
		South Sylhet	...	...	195	6,860	214	7,489	19	...	...	...
		Karimganj	...	...	107	3,889	135	4,967	28	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	701	24,171	780	26,961	79	...	2,790	...
Goalpara	{	Dhubri	...	...	87	2,477	88	2,096	1	...	...	...
		Goalpara	...	...	105	1,695	102	1,894	...	3	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	192	4,172	190	3,990	...	2	...	182
Kamrup	{	Ganhati	...	...	245	7,443	247	7,295	2	...	...	...
		Barpeta	...	...	92	2,738	99	2,867	7	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	337	10,181	346	10,162	9	...	...	19
Darrang	{	Tezpur	...	...	57	1,505	65	1,606	8	...	...	...
		Mangaldai	...	...	68	1,399	76	1,304	8	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	125	2,904	141	2,910	16	...	6	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	144	4,226	154	4,438	10	...	212	...
Sibsagar	{	Sibsagar	...	...	85	3,109	91	3,172	6	...	...	...
		Jorhat	...	...	107	3,255	93	2,863	...	14	...	...
		Golághat	...	...	99	2,589	99	2,745	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	291	8,953	283	8,780	...	8	...	153
Lakhimpur	{	Dibrugarh	...	...	65	1,712	63	1,638	...	2	...	...
		North Lakhimpur	...	...	41	984	44	1,634	3	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	106	2,696	107	2,672	1	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	16	258	15	270	...	1	12	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills	{	Khási Hills	...	...	121	2,674	140	2,970	19	...	...	...
		Jaintia "	...	...	60	1,152	70	1,287	10	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	181	3,826	210	4,257	29	...	431	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	40	590	44	671	4	...	81	...
Grand total	...	...	...	...	2,315	66,927	2,470	70,738	155	...	3,811	...

Detailed Classification of Scholars on the 31st March 1895 according to Race or Creed.

Grand total of public institutions.		Grand total of scholars on 31st March.		Class of Institution.															Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.																									
2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		
1		19			16		3			
ARTS COLLEGE.			
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION			
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.			
For Boys.			
{English		22	3,769	10	44	3,130	521	6	40	
{Vernacular		55	4,054	5	213	3,014	606	3	143	
{Total..		47	2,346	..	11	2,334	533	22	
For Girls.			
{English		2	52	48		
{Vernacular		126	10,851	15	268	8,626	1,660	31	188	
{Total..		
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.			
{Upper Primary		105	3,901	1	50	3,010	647	29	14
{Lower		2,470	70,738	1	2,351	47,324	12,088	1,052	2,723
{Upper		3	104	5	111	41	
{Lower		207	3,507	..	326	2,478	489	11	174	
{Total..		2,785	78,400	7	2,888	52,853	13,224	1,072	2,948	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.			
{Training Schools and Classes for Masters		17	335	..	114	132	7	45
{.. .. for Mistresses		1	87	..	14	
{Law Schools		3	48	45	3	
{Industrial Schools		1	8	
{Other		5	158	47	85	
Total		27	575	26	128	230	97	45
Total of Schools of Public Instruction		2,939	89,843	48	3,234	61,625	14,984	1,148	3,136	148	17	246	2,235	207	581	83	96	189	484	
{1. Advanced teaching—		
{(a) Arabic or Persian		16	586	1,769	508	
{(b) Sanskrit		63	1,731	42	
{2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly for boys		6	107	
{3. " " the Koran		107	3,882	1	3,881
{4. Other Schools not conforming to departmental standards		5	92	
Total		321	6,902	1	17	2,249	4,579
Grand total		3,560	96,745	49	3,251	63,874	19,563	1,148	3,136	148	17	246	2,317	207	561	83	96	189	484	31	223

APPENDIX I.—continued.

Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed—continued.

Class of Institution.		Sikhs.	Aboors.	Jains.	Fakirs.	Singphos.	Mahals.	Gurkhas.	Mataks.	Tipperas.	Santals.	Kochs.	Pathals.	Lushais.	Dentis.	Kukis.	Mutias.	Aboors.	Others.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
ARTS COLLEGE.																			
University Education .. English ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																			
For Boys.																			
High Schools	English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls.																			
Middle Schools.	English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																			
For Boys.																			
Upper Primary	English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls.																			
Upper Primary	English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																			
Training Schools and Classes for Masters		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jutia Schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Schools of Public Instruction		6	2	41	4	3	37	20	133	26	5	3	7	1	42	45	2	11	689
Private Institutions.																			
(1. Advanced teaching—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Arabic or Persian		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Sanskrit		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly for boys		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. " " the Koran { For boys {		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total		6	2	41	4	3	37	20	133	26	5	3	7	1	42	45	2	11	704

ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE (GENL.) NO. 220-300-23-8-95.

Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1894-95.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the General Department, No. 7370G., dated the 17th December 1895.

Read—

The Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1894-95.

RESOLUTION.

THE condition of public instruction on the 31st March 1895, and the progress made during the past five years, can be gathered from the following table:

General summary.

Year.				Number of public institutions of all sorts.	Number of pupils on 31st March.
1890-91	...	...	...	2,356	73,095
1891-92	...	...	...	2,501	77,901
1892-93	...	...	...	2,661	81,985
1893-94	...	...	...	2,751	84,881
1894-95	...	...	...	2,939	89,843

These figures do not include private institutions, many of which failed to submit returns: of this class, there were 321 schools with 6,902 pupils on the 31st March 1895, compared with 285 schools and 5,789 pupils at the close of 1890-91. Public institutions showed an increase of 583, and the pupils attending them of 16,748 during the past five years. As compared with the previous year, there was a gain of 188 schools and 4,962 pupils. Every district, except Goalpara, Sibsagar, and the Naga Hills, contributed to the increase of schools, and every district, except Goalpara, Darrang, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur, to the increase of pupils. The decrease in these districts was small in all cases, and is attributed to the closing of schools, the unhealthiness of the year, or to both causes combined. There was an increase in the average attendance of boys of 3,822, or 4·9 per cent., and of girls of 1,165, or 18·3 per cent. Taking the number of children of a school-going age at 15 per cent. of the population, the percentage of boys at school to boys of a school-going age was 19·53, and that of girls 1·91. The total percentage for the Province was 11, as compared with 10·40 in the previous year. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills district, where the Welsh Mission are strongly established, headed the list with an average of 18·21, Sibsagar, Kamrup, and Cachar being the only other districts which exceeded the average for the province. The Garo Hills and the Naga Hills, which

are the most backward, had an average of 4.65 and 1.74, respectively. The Murari Chand Arts College at Sylhet is the only institution in the Province affiliated to the Calcutta University, which prepares students for the higher University examinations. The number of students at the close of the year was only 19, or 6 less than in the previous year. The number of high schools increased from 19 to 22, and the average of pupils in daily attendance from 2,737 to 2,941: middle English schools showed a gain of 5 schools and 52 pupils; middle vernacular schools a gain of 3 schools, and 60 pupils in the average daily strength: upper primary schools increased by 1 school and 49 pupils, and lower primary by 176 schools and 2,815 pupils. Training schools and classes, 18 in all, showed no increase, but there was a gain of 12 pupils; under other special schools, 9 in number, there was a loss of 17 pupils. Taking the Province as a whole, the progress made during the year may be regarded as satisfactory.

In paragraph 54 of the Report reference is made to the introduction into all Government high schools, and Government middle and training schools at headquarters, of physical drill classes under trained teachers. The Chief Commissioner is glad to learn that the opposition first shown to the classes on the part of some of the masters of schools is dying out, and that the majority of the teachers are endeavouring to encourage and promote the physical training of their pupils. *Mens sana in corpore sano* is a maxim which cannot be too strongly inculcated in the minds of native students, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that the Director of Public Instruction will give his special attention to the extension of the scheme to mufassal schools.

Financial.

2. The expenditure on education during the past two years was as follows :

				1893-94.	1894-95.
				Rs.	Rs.
Provincial (net)	...	...	...	1,87,060	1,98,004
Local Board	...	...	...	1,70,739	1,85,945
Municipal	...	...	...	4,803	5,022
Other sources	...	...	...	2,06,018	2,28,582
				-----	-----
Total	...	...	...	5,68,620	6,17,553
				-----	-----

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 48,933; 37 per cent. was covered by receipts from fees, against 36.2 per cent. in 1893-94. The increase under Provincial, Rs. 10,944, was due solely to the excess expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on original works and repairs, the total expenditure under these heads having been Rs. 32,477, compared with Rs. 17,827 in 1893-94. The increase in Local Board and Municipal expenditure was caused by the extension of primary education under these local bodies. The excess expenditure under "Other sources," Rs. 22,564, was met partly by larger contributions by the Welsh Mission, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, which increased from Rs. 35,609 to Rs. 42,284, partly by larger subscriptions from the public, Rs. 27,958 against Rs. 26,888 in the previous year, and partly from fees, which showed an increase of Rs. 4,449.

The total expenditure from Provincial, Local Board, and Municipal revenues taken together amounted to Rs. 3,88,971, against Rs. 3,62,602 in 1893-94, and the direct expenditure, *i.e.*, excluding charges under Scholarships, Direction, Furniture and apparatus, and Miscellaneous, as shown in the statement in paragraph 11 of the Report, to Rs. 2,36,840 and Rs. 2,26,922 for the same periods. Of the total expenditure from public funds of Rs. 2,36,840, 27.7 per cent., against 28 per cent. in 1893-94, was spent on secondary education, 64 against 63 per cent. on primary education, and 8 against

8·9 per cent. on special schools. Taking Provincial, Local Board, and Municipal expenditure separately, the proportion of direct expenditure incurred by each during the past two years on secondary, primary, and special education, was as follows:

		Proportion of direct expenditure on					
		Secondary Education.		Primary Education.		Special Education.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Provincial	...	62·3	62·7	15·4	15·9	22·3	21·4
Local Board	...	13·8	14·1	82·9	83·0	3·3	2·9
Municipal	...	16·9	18·0	76·0	75·4	7·1	6·5

The proportion of Provincial and of Local Funds expenditure, both on secondary and primary education, showed a slight increase, while Municipal expenditure on secondary education was increased partly at the expense of primary education. In paragraph 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the Report for 1893-94, the general principle was set forth that the elementary education of the masses was that part of the educational system to which the efforts of the State should chiefly be directed, but from the figures quoted above, it would appear that Municipal Bodies have, to some extent, lost sight of this principle. The Chief Commissioner must ask the Director of Public Instruction to give his special attention to this matter, and to check the tendency to increase expenditure on higher education. A statement similar to that given above should be furnished in future reports.

3. The Director of Public Instruction was 159 days on tour and paid 114 visits to schools, compared with 133 days and 136 visits to schools in 1893-94. In addition to the schools visited, Mr. Willson inspected the education accounts of ten Local Boards, with a view to elaborating a more systematic method of keeping such accounts. Deputy Inspectors of Schools, of whom there are 4, were on the average 225 days on tour and made 207 visits to schools, against 197 days and 220 visits in 1893-94. The increase in the number of days on tour is satisfactory, but it is not apparent from the Report why the visits to schools should have diminished. On the average Sub-Inspectors spent 239 days on tour, and made 258 visits to schools, compared with 244 days on tour and 262 visits to schools during the preceding year. The minimum period prescribed for this class of officers' touring is 260 days, and only five Sub-Inspectors exceeded the period, one of them, Babu Behari Lal Dhar, having spent 294 days on tour and paid 459 visits to schools, which is a creditable record. In paragraph 19, the Director of Public Instruction has expressed himself as satisfied with the work of most of the Sub-Inspectors, and he has also stated that in his opinion, these officers generally, as far as in them lay, tried to work up to the prescribed number of days on tour. The Chief Commissioner, however, is inclined to think that, if Sub-Inspectors were given clearly to understand that their prospects of promotion depended on the zeal and activity shown by them in their inspection duties, better results would probably ensue. The Chief Commissioner regrets to observe, from the list of names given in the statement in paragraph 19, that not a single Assamese Sub-Inspector was on tour for the proper number of days. Complaints have reached him from more than one source that the interests of natives of the Assam Valley in regard to appointments under Government are overlooked in favour of foreigners. Mr. Ward desires that full recognition should be given to the rule that, *ceteris paribus*, and subject to the possession of the necessary qualifications, preference should ordinarily be given, when making such appointments in the Assam Valley, to natives of that part of the Province. Should, however, experience show that Assamese officers are less active and energetic in the performance of the duties entrusted to them than foreigners, it will be impossible for him to insist on the observance of this rule. Of 2,770 primary schools at the close of the year, 94, or about 3 per cent., were unvisited by any Deputy or Sub-Inspector, against 100 unvisited of 2,592 schools in 1893-94. The percentage of schools visited twice or oftener

fell from 74 to 66 per cent., the percentage in 1892-93 having been 78. A proposal for relieving Sub-Inspectors of a portion of their office work is at present under consideration. If effect can be given to it, these officers should be required to give more time to inspection work.

The total number of recorded visits paid to schools throughout the Province by persons not connected with the educational service was 570, against 449 in the previous year; 391 of the 570 were visits made by missionaries, and only 121 by Deputy Commissioners, Subdivisional Officers, and Chairmen of Local Boards. In Goalpara, only 12 visits were paid, in Lakhimpur 10, in Cachar and Darrang 5 each, in Sibsagar 2, and in Nowgong 1, and no visits were paid to schools by the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer, Naga Hills. The Chief Commissioner must again insist on Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers taking a proper share in the work of inspecting schools.

4. The Murari Chand second-grade College at Sylhet had only 19 names on the rolls at the close of the year, against 25 in the previous year; the average strength was, however, 26 against 23. Thirteen candidates were presented for the First Arts Examination, of whom seven passed, one in the second and six in the third division. In 1893-94, of eleven candidates sent up, only two passed. The fees realised from students were only 26·4 per cent. of the total expenditure, the balance being met by the proprietor, Rai Giris Chandra Rai Bahadur. So far as can be ascertained, the total number of Assam students reading in Arts Colleges in Bengal and Assam during 1894-95, was 199, of whom 37 passed the F. A. and 7 the B. A. Examinations, against 31 and 19, respectively, in 1893-94.

5. The number of high schools increased from 19 to 22, and the number of pupils from 3,462 to 3,769. Of the 22 schools, 10 were Government, 4 aided, and 8 unaided, the corresponding figures for 1893-94 being 10, 3, and 6. The increase of three schools was due to the conversion of the Karimganj Middle English School to that of an aided high school, and to the opening of private high schools at Jorhat and at Gauhati. In Government schools, there was an increase of 10 pupils, in aided 123, and in unaided 174. The total direct expenditure on Government and aided schools was Rs. 77,367, against Rs. 75,257 in the previous year, and of the total, 71·2 per cent. was covered by receipts, against 68·9 per cent. in 1893-94. The cost to Government of educating each pupil at Government schools was Rs. 12-15-7, against Rs. 13-3-4 in 1893-94, and at aided schools Rs. 6-14-0, against Rs. 6-2-1. Provincial revenues bore 37·9 per cent. of the total direct expenditure on Government schools, against 39·9 per cent. in 1893-94, and 32 per cent. against 29·8 per cent. of the total expenditure on aided schools.

One hundred and sixty-three candidates from the high schools in the Province appeared at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 92, or 56·44 per cent., were successful. In 1893-94, 145 candidates appeared, of whom 84, or 57·93 per cent., passed. The total number of candidates at the Entrance Examination from Assam and other provinces was 5,783, of whom 2,743, or 47·43 per cent., were successful; the percentage of passes from Assam compares very favourably with that of other provinces. The Sylhet Government High School maintained its position at the head of the list, having passed 19 of 26 pupils; Gauhati came next with 8 successes of 13 candidates. The National Institution, Sylhet, which held the second place last year in the order of merit, receded to the ninth place on the list. Government schools passed 64·8 per cent. of their candidates, aided schools 57·1 per cent., and unaided 38·6, while only 25 per cent. of the private students were successful. The corresponding percentages in the previous year were 68·0, 40·0, 51·1, and 50·0. Of the total number of candidates in 1895, 82 were from schools in the Surma Valley, of whom 51, or 62·2 per cent., passed; 69 were from the Brahmaputra Valley schools, of whom 33, or 47·8 per cent., passed; and the remainder, 12, were from schools in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, of whom 8, or 66·7 per cent., passed.

6. There were 55 middle English schools in the Province, against 50 in 1893-94, and the number of pupils was 4,084, against 3,984; the net gain in number was 100. The increase of five schools was under the class Unaided, the increase in the number of pupils attending these schools

being 290. The three Government schools showed an increase of 18 pupils, while the numbers on the roll of the 40 aided schools fell from 3,226 to 3,018, or by 208 pupils. The direct expenditure incurred by the State in maintaining the three Departmental schools was Rs. 3,211, compared with Rs. 2,031 in 1893-94, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 17-11-10, against Rs. 11-15-1. The receipts from fees of all schools rose from Rs. 15,908 to Rs. 16,472, and the income from subscriptions from Rs. 16,848 to Rs. 17,126. Taking all the middle English schools together, the total direct expenditure from Provincial, Local, Municipal, and from other sources amounted to Rs. 54,293, against Rs. 50,645 in 1893-94, or an increase of Rs. 3,448. Of this expenditure, 62.1 per cent. was covered by receipts, against 64.6 per cent. in 1893-94. One hundred and seventy-nine pupils were sent up from 42 schools for the middle English and the middle Vernacular Examinations, of whom 74 passed the test in English, and 84 the Vernacular test, or a total of 158, or 88.2 per cent. The figures for the previous year were 149 candidates, of whom 130, or 87.2, were successful.

7. The total number of middle Vernacular schools for which returns were received was 47 with 2,946 pupils, against 44 in 1893-94 with 2,947 pupils. Two Local Board schools were opened in the backward parts of the Goalpara district, two new schools were brought on to the aided list, and one unaided school was closed. In Government and unaided schools, there was a decrease of 110 and 39 pupils, respectively, on the rolls, while aided schools showed an increase of 106 pupils. The expenditure incurred by Government on the departmental schools was Rs. 8,935, against Rs. 9,367 in 1893-94, while the aided schools were maintained by Local Boards at a cost of Rs. 6,476, against Rs. 6,373. The total direct expenditure on these schools from all sources was Rs. 30,153, against Rs. 29,876 in the previous year. Of this total, the receipts from fees and other sources covered 47.4 per cent., against 45.9 per cent. in 1893-94. Excluding private candidates, 167 pupils appeared at the Middle Vernacular Examination, of whom 133, or 79.6 per cent., were successful; the corresponding figures for 1893-94 were 204, 131, and 64.2 per cent.

8. The total number of primary schools in existence at the close of the year was 2,575, against 2,420 in 1893-94, and the number of pupils on the rolls was 74,639, against 70,725. There was thus an increase of 155 schools and of 3,914 pupils. There was no change in the number of upper primary schools, 105, but the number of pupils increased by 103. Lower primary schools showed an increase of 155, with a gain of 3,811 pupils. The following statement shows the progress of primary education and the expenditure incurred on it during the past five years :

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of boys reading.	Number passed.	Expenditure.			
				Provincial.	Local and Municipal.	From other sources.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	2,094	60,119	1,091	9,462	1,04,086	51,633	1,65,181
1891-92	2,217	64,502	1,319	10,485	1,15,041	55,929	1,81,455
1892-93	2,349	68,222	1,426	9,866	1,16,246	60,465	1,86,577
1893-94	2,420	70,725	1,613	9,305	1,25,300	66,390	2,00,995
1894-95	2,575	74,639	1,643	9,630	1,33,051	75,230	2,17,911

The increase from year to year, both in the number of schools and in attendance, has been steady, and Local Funds continue to bear an annually increasing share of the expenditure. The quota of Municipalities was, however, very small, viz., Rs. 2,552; the

Chief Commissioner must ask the Chairmen of all Municipalities to give their special attention to the encouragement of primary education. Of the total expenditure in 1894-95, Rs. 28,751, or 13·2 per cent., were met from fees, against Rs. 27,287, or 13·5 per cent.

9. The following statement compares the educational work during the past two years of the several Christian Missions, which receive aid either from Provincial or from Local Funds; the statistics are included in those given in the preceding paragraph:

	Number of schools at the close of		Number of pupils at the close of	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Welsh Mission, Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...	181	208	3,826	4,201
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Darrang ...	22	24	346	289
Santhal Mission, Goalpara ...	4	4	118	105
American Mission (Garo schools) in Goalpara	16	17	283	291
„ „ Kamrup ...	14	14	365	282
„ „ Garo Hills ...	36	38	517	586
„ „ Naga „ ...	10	9	190	194
„ „ (Mikir schools), Nowgong	9	7	165	150

There was an increase of 29 schools and of 288 pupils, the gain in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills alone being 27 schools and 375 pupils. Some, however, of these 27 schools had been in existence in previous years, but were not returned, as the Mission are reported to enter a school in their return only when they are satisfied that it has become fairly prosperous; this procedure is open to objection, and should be discontinued. The loss of 57 pupils in the Darrang district is attributed to bad attendance on account of *kāla-azār*; the cause of the decrease of 83 pupils in the Kamrup schools has not been explained. The gain of 69 pupils in the Garo Hills schools is satisfactory.

10. There were 17 training schools and classes for masters at the close of the year with 335 pupils, against 17 schools and 314 pupils in 1893-94. The total direct expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 19,726, against Rs. 20,631 in the previous year. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 60-5-2, against Rs. 64-10-9, the cost to Government being Rs. 51-3-11, compared with Rs. 56-6-5 in 1893-94. Seventy-six pupils gained certificates, against 60 in the previous year. In paragraph 82, statistics are furnished, showing that 69 of 83 *ex-pupils* were appointed as *gurus* or teachers in lower primary schools, in addition to 5 who were appointed as *pandits* in middle schools. The school at Tezpur and the training class at Goalpara failed to furnish returns.

In paragraph 10 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction for 1893-94, the measures taken for the encouragement of technical education were set forth. The removal of the Williamson Artizan School from Jorhat to Dibrugarh was effected only in January, and no conclusions can be drawn as to the working of the school under its new conditions for the short period from January to March. There were only eight students on the rolls, including the apprentices who undergo a training in practical mechanics. Hitherto the mechanical apprentice scholarships, eight in number, which are tenable at Sibpur, have been availed of fairly regularly, but during 1894-95 no applications were received for these scholarships, owing to the standard of examination for admission to the Sibpur College having been raised. The Director of Public Instruction should consider whether the class of student who has heretofore sought admission to Sibpur could not be induced to attend the Williamson Artizan School, the Sibpur scholarships, which are not awarded during any year, being made available for pupils willing to attend the school at Dibrugarh. The Chief Commissioner is glad to find that one of the passed students from the Williamson School was employed as a Sub-Overseer. He has little doubt but that the Local Boards and Municipalities would prefer to appoint natives of the Province as Sub-Overseers and in other subordinate professional capacities, if qualified men were turned out from the Williamson School.

11. At the close of the year, there were 212 schools for native girls with 3,813 pupils on the rolls, compared with 190 schools and 3,160 pupils in 1893-94, or a gain of 22 schools and 653 pupils.

Female education.

During the five years ending 1893-94, the schools had increased by 48 and the pupils by 680; the increase in 1894-95 is marked, and reflects credit on the efforts of the Education Department. The total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 11,112 in 1893-94 to Rs. 12,373, of which nearly two-thirds were borne by Local Funds. In addition to the number quoted above, there were 4,003 girls attending boys' lower primary schools, against 3,508 in the previous year, or a gain of 495. The total increase in the number of girls under instruction was 1,156, the number on the rolls at the close of the year being 7,544. The Chief Commissioner regrets to observe that there was a decrease in the number of Muhammadan girls on the rolls. The lower primary and departmental examinations are not very popular, judging from the results, as only 28 girls appeared at the former, of whom 17 passed, while only 42 passed the departmental examinations. The popularity of the examinations for girls, instituted by the Sylhet Union, continues to increase: there were 744 competitors during the year, of whom 637 passed, against 663 competitors and 479 successes in the previous year. The examinations are held at numerous centres, and it is only in exceptional cases that a girl need leave her home.

12. The school at Shillong is the only one in the Province for the education of European and Eurasian children. In July 1894, Miss

Education of special classes.

Jones made over the school to Miss Blake, who continued in charge for the rest of the year. The number on the rolls at the close of the year had increased to 26 from 18 in 1893-94. The school receives an annual grant from Provincial revenues of Rs. 1,680. Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for three years, are awarded to the sons of parents of small means to enable them to continue their studies at certain selected schools in Bengal.

13. The number of Muhammadan pupils in schools of all classes increased from 18,521 in 1893-94 to 19,563, or by 1,042: the increase for

Muhammadan education.

the five years ending 1893-94 was 3,942. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils, was 20.22, against 20.02 in the previous year, while the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of Assam is 27.09. Of 2,136 candidates who were successful at the various examinations, 247, or 11.5 per cent., were Muhammadans, compared with 212, or 10.2 per cent., in 1893-94; 28 scholarships were awarded to Muhammadan pupils, against 20 in the previous year. The progress during the year was on the whole good.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

P. G. MELITUS,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

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1894-95

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GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1894-95.

By

J. WILLSON, Esq., M.A.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ASSAM.



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